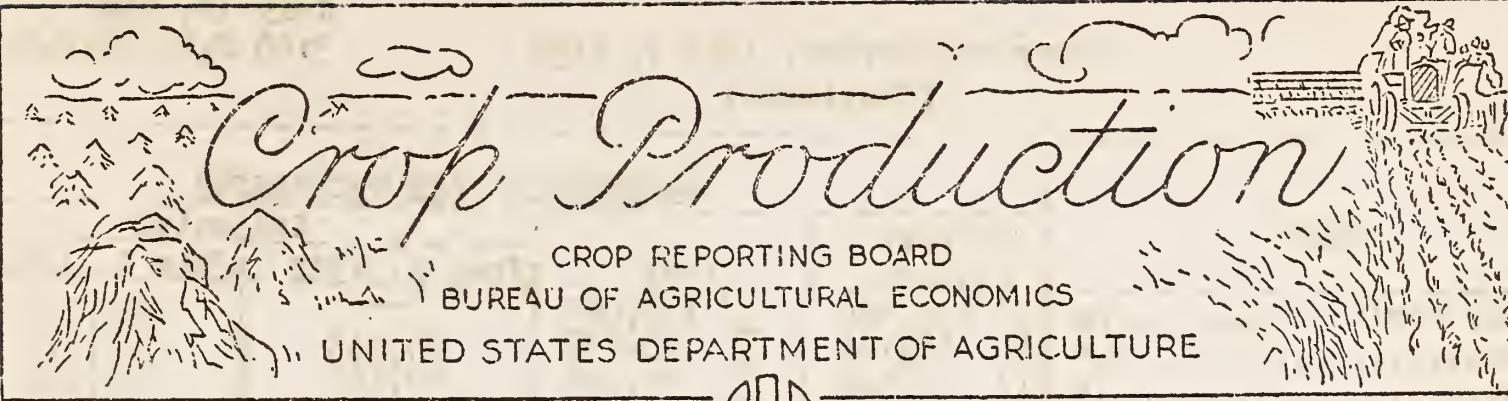


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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: July 10, 1952
BAE
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JULY 1, 1952

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	1951	Indicated:	Average	1951	Indicated	
	1941-50		July 1, 1952	1941-50		June 1, 1952	July 1, 1952
Corn, all.....bu.	34.7	36.2	40.9	3,011,652	2,941,423	---	3,365,089
Wheat, all....."	17.2	16.1	17.7	1,084,664	987,474	1,326,157	1,249,019
Winter....."	17.7	16.2	20.9	799,977	645,469	1,060,298	1,048,421
All spring...."	15.9	15.8	10.0	284,687	342,005	1/265,859	200,598
Durum....."	15.0	14.2	9.7	37,950	35,820	---	20,978
Other spring."	16.1	16.0	10.0	246,733	306,185	---	179,620
Oats....."	33.0	36.1	35.0	1,310,736	1,316,396	---	1,352,938
Barley....."	24.9	27.1	25.2	306,127	254,668	---	207,547
Rye....."	12.1	12.4	11.5	28,095	21,410	16,974	15,578
Flaxseed....."	9.4	8.7	8.3	38,056	33,802	---	28,328
Rice...100 lb. bag	2/2,084	2/2,250	2/2,319	32,850	43,805	---	45,365
Hay, all.....ton	1.36	1.45	1.36	101,072	108,461	---	102,415
Hay, wild....."	.88	.86	.75	12,539	12,563	---	11,018
Hay, alfalfa...."	2.20	2.26	2.13	34,283	42,937	---	40,560
Hay, clover and timothy 3/...."	1.38	1.49	1.43	30,242	32,035	---	30,828
Hay, lespedeza.."	1.07	1.07	.90	6,926	7,479	---	6,211
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/976	2/1,231	2/1,196	17,997	17,446	---	15,747
Peas, dry field "	2/1,270	2/1,298	2/1,220	6,011	3,763	---	2,721
Potatoes.....bu.	180.4	240.7	239.1	414,525	325,708	---	339,048
Sweetpotatoes.."	93.0	91.8	94.0	57,703	28,278	---	31,731
Tobacco.....lb.	1,124	1,307	1,243	1,841,869	2,328,226	---	2,224,495
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.9	19.2	22.2	6,216	6,120	---	7,424
Sugar beets....."	13.2	15.2	14.5	10,013	10,485	---	9,808
Hops.....lb.	1,289	1,535	1,591	48,789	63,239	---	61,720
Pasture.....pct.	4/86	4/90	4/77	---	---	---	---

- 1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.
- 2/ Pounds.
- 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
- 4/ Condition July 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1952
(Continued)

Release:
July 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	Indicated		
	1941-50	1951	June 1, 1952	July 1, 1952
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	1/ 110,380	1/ 110,660	---	101,767
Peaches....."	1/ 68,186	1/ 63,627	69,365	68,119
Pears....."	1/ 30,306	1/ 30,028	30,160	29,720
Grapes.....ton	1/ 2,808	1/ 3,386	---	2,935
Cherries (12 States)....."	1/ 191	1/ 230	258	241
Apricots (3 States)....."	1/ 229	183	176	175

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{2/}			
	Average	1949	1950	Indicated
	1940-49			1951
Thousand boxes				
Oranges and Tangerines	102,986	108,465	121,710	122,780
Grapefruit	50,852	36,500	46,580	40,370
Lemons	12,923	11,360	13,450	12,800

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50			1941-50		
Million pounds						
May.....	12,348	12,164	12,049	6,011	5,881	5,983
June.....	12,385	12,212	11,867	4,996	5,060	5,032
Jan.-June Incl.....	61,077	60,569	59,887	32,390	33,380	34,772

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1941-50		1951		1952	
	Percent ^{3/}	1,000 bushels	Percent ^{3/}	1,000 bushels	Percent ^{3/}	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain..	27.4	740,360	29.0	801,304	23.0	609,210
Wheat (old crop)	9.4	93,923	7.1	72,638	6.5	64,449
Oats (" ")	16.8	218,181	18.3	257,920	18.6	244,646
Barley(" ")	15.6	49,060	13.2	40,196	15.0	38,130
Rye (" ")	15.8	5,715	7.9	1,674	7.5	1,596
Flaxseed(" ")	<u>4/</u> 3.7	<u>4/</u> 1,621	4.1	1,646	11.9	4,020
Soybeans.....	<u>4/</u> 4.2	<u>4/</u> 8,322	3.3	9,996	2.1	5,847

^{1/} Includes some quantities not harvested.

^{2/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

^{3/} Percent of previous year's crop.

^{4/} Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1952
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1952
	Average 1941-50	1951	harvest, 1952	percent of 1951
Corn, all.....	86,909	81,306	82,232	101.1
Wheat, all.....	63,354	61,424	70,407	114.6
Winter.....	45,245	39,762	50,278	126.4
All spring.....	18,110	21,662	20,129	92.9
Durum.....	2,579	2,518	2,165	86.0
Other spring.....	15,530	19,144	17,964	93.8
Oats.....	39,667	36,454	38,682	106.1
Barley.....	12,315	9,391	8,226	87.6
Rye.....	2,294	1,733	1,350	77.9
Flaxseed.....	4,043	3,904	3,395	87.0
Rice.....	1,569	1,947	1,956	100.5
Sorghums (inc. sirup).....	14,499	13,921	13,621	90.7
Cotton <u>1</u> /.....	21,533	27,917	26,051	93.3
Hay, all.....	74,536	74,718	75,400	100.9
Hay, wild.....	14,188	14,663	14,679	100.1
Hay, alfalfa.....	15,562	18,969	19,075	100.6
Hay, clover and timothy <u>2</u> /.....	21,934	21,457	21,632	100.8
Hay, lespedeza.....	6,484	6,990	6,912	98.9
Beans, dry edible.....	1,852	1,417	1,317	92.9
Peas, dry field.....	471	290	223	76.9
Soybeans <u>3</u> /.....	12,723	14,238	15,291	103.1
Soybeans for beans.....	10,349	13,211	13,906	105.3
Peanuts <u>3</u> /.....	3,650	2,597	2,046	78.8
Potatoes.....	2,401	1,353	1,418	104.8
Sweetpotatoes.....	625	308	338	109.6
Tobacco.....	1,630	1,781	1,790	100.5
Sugarcane for sugar and seed...	313	319	334	104.7
Sugar beets.....	751	691	678	98.1
Hops.....	38	41	39	94.2

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:

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SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1952

Prospects for 1952 crops now point to a total production second only to the record set in 1948. Total acreages planted to crops and total acreages to be harvested are each slightly larger than average. Yield prospects show a wide variation among crops, for while June brought good "corn weather" and excellent conditions for harvesting winter grains and hay, it was not favorable for spring sown grains. Winter wheat outturns have been exceeding expectations where harvest is well along, but additional acreage has been abandoned in some dry areas. Spring wheat prospects declined from the June 1 forecast. An all wheat crop of 1,249 million bushels is now in prospect, a total exceeded only in 1947 and 1948. Rice is the only major crop which now seems likely to top a previous production record. Only minor changes from prospective acreages are noted, slightly downward for most crops.

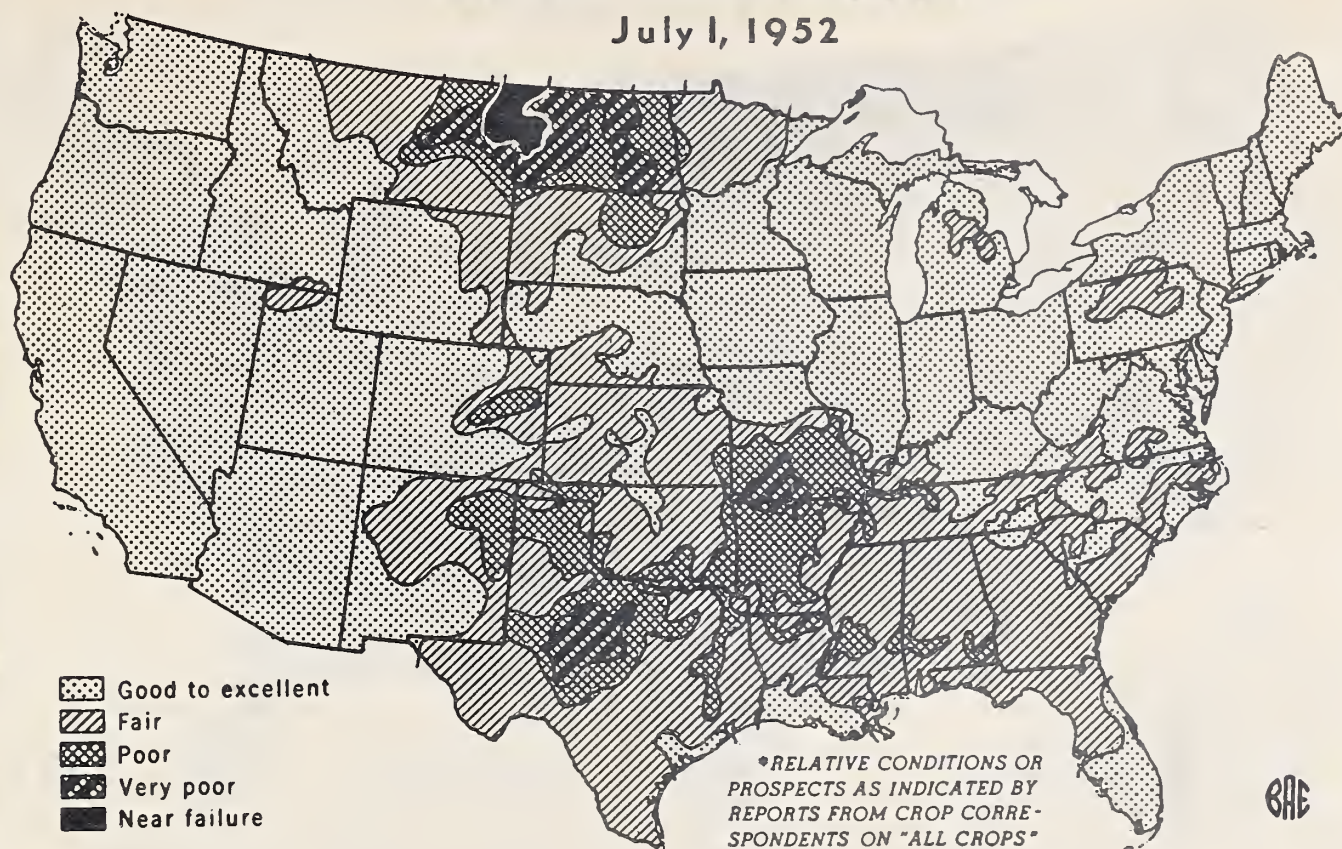
All-crop production is indicated at about 132 percent of the 1923-32 average. In computing this index, allowances are made for several crops not currently estimated, such as cotton and soybeans, at the average yield on the estimated acreage. This volume would be larger than attained in any past year except 1948, when the index was 135.4 percent. The acreage of crops to be harvested is only slightly above average, but yields of several of the major crops will be high. Some major crops, such as corn, wheat, perhaps soybeans, will be near-record in size. Rice now appears to be the only major crop likely to produce a record outturn in 1952.

Feed grains, as usual, make up a major portion of the large all-crop volume. Their contributions are a 3,365 million bushel corn crop, exceeded only in 1948; a larger than average quantity of 1,353 million bushels of oats; probably nearly as much sorghum grain as in 1951 but only 208 million bushels of barley, smallest outturn since 1936. Even with smaller than average carry-over stocks, except for oats, farm supplies of feed grains per animal unit will be fairly large, although smaller than in the 3 years, 1948-50. Hay supplies will be smaller than for several years, but adequate. The food grains contribute the second largest wheat crop, a record acreage and production of rice, but the smallest rye crop of record--only 15.6 million bushels, and only a small buckwheat crop likely. Oilseed production will be fairly large. The large soybean acreage tends to indicate a larger outturn of beans than in 1951; cotton acreage is 7 percent less than last year's large acreage; flaxseed prospects are a sixth below 1951 and a fourth below average; the peanut acreage is a fifth less than in 1951. A tobacco crop only 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent smaller than last year's record outturn is now in prospect. A larger potato acreage than last year and nearly the same yield will provide a slightly larger supply than in 1951, although still nearly a fifth below average. An upturn in sweet potatoes is also in prospect, about an eighth more than last year. Dry bean production, at less than 16 million bags, will be the smallest since 1945. A crop of dry peas less than half the average and less than three-fourths of the small 1951 crop is forecast. Nearly an average tonnage of sugar beets is expected. Prospects for deciduous fruits are slightly below average, with only apples and apricots much below, and grapes and cherries above average.

An aggregate of 358 $\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of crops were planted or are growing in this 1952 crop season. This is nearly 4 million acres less than for the 1951 season. It is, however, slightly larger than the average for the 1941-50 period, when the total ranged from a low of 348 million in 1941 to 366 million acres in 1944. Acreage losses are expected to total about 13 million acres, smallest since 1948 and about half the 1951 acreage losses.

CROP PROSPECTS*

July 1, 1952

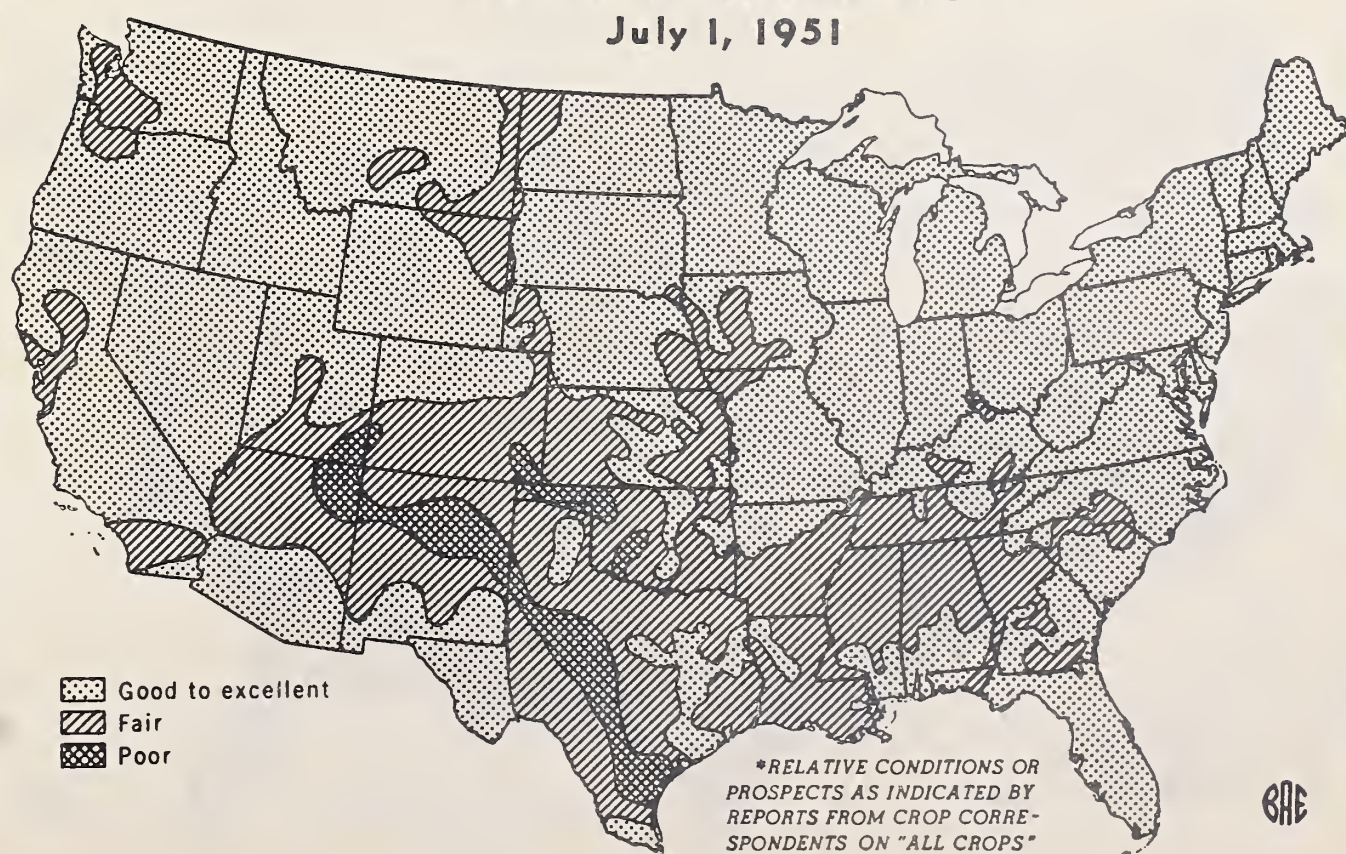


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48736 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP PROSPECTS*

July 1, 1951

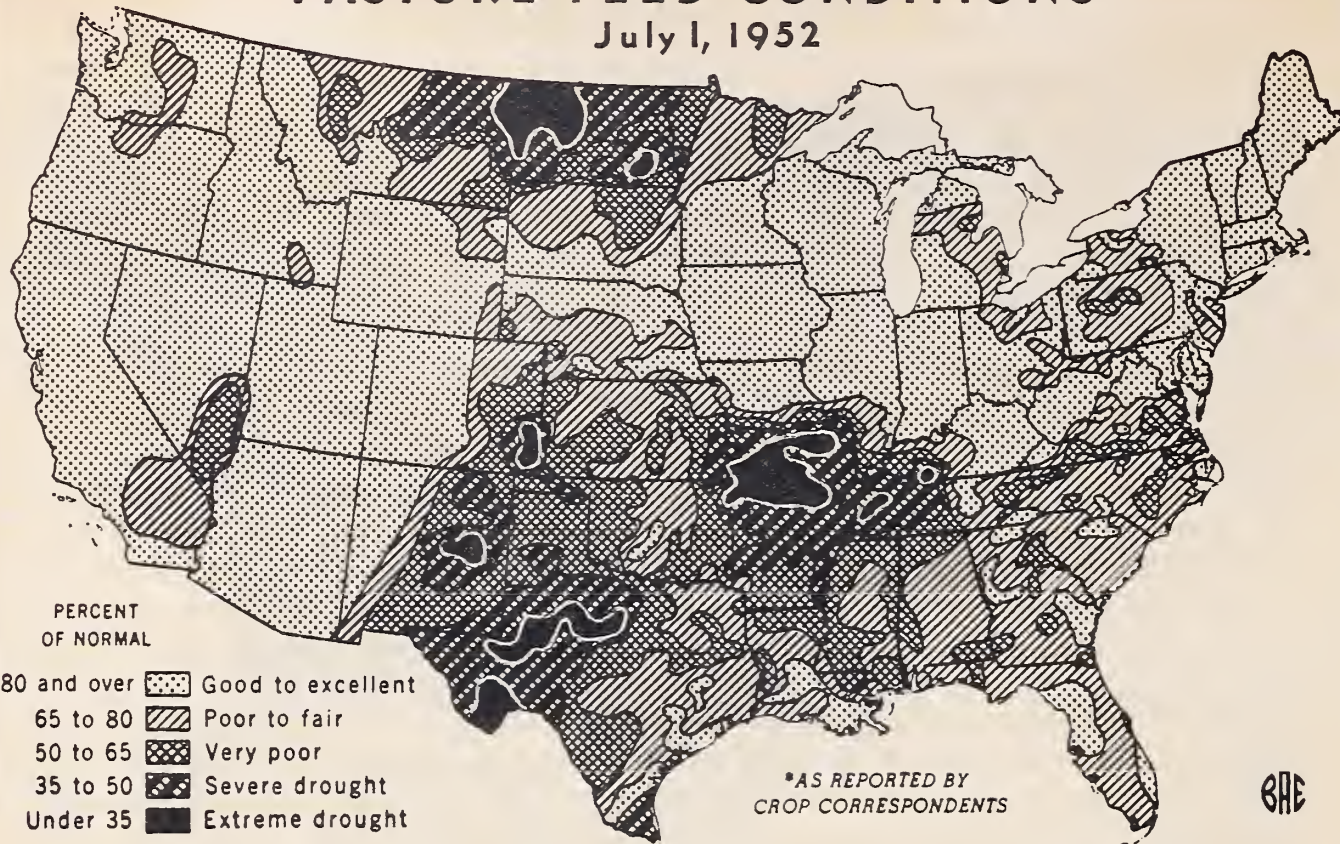


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

July 1, 1952



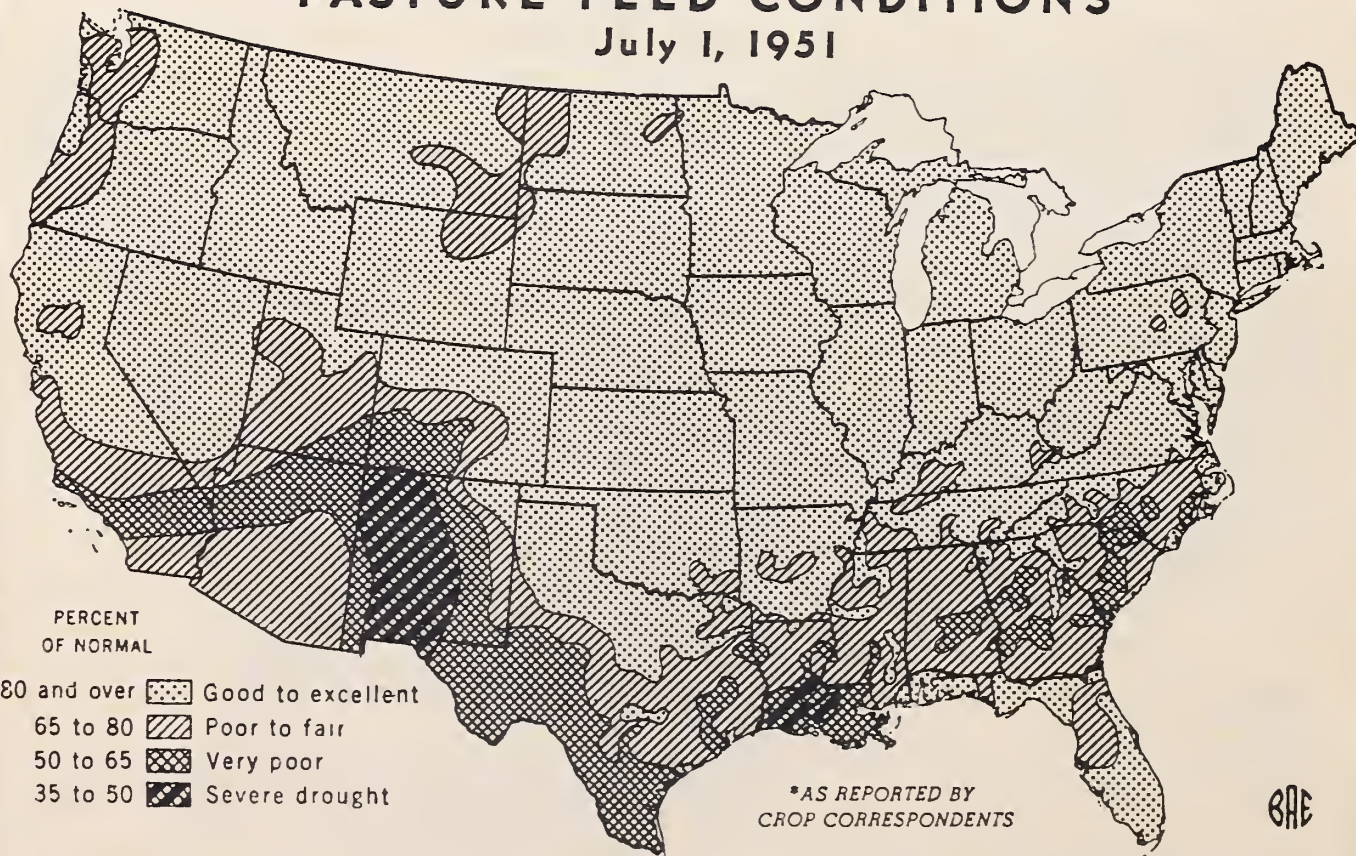
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48737 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

July 1, 1951



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48229 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

much of this difference is due to the small abandonment of winter wheat this season, which was also a major factor in limiting planted acreages, inasmuch as it limited acreages to be replanted to other crops in the spring of 1952. The 345½ million acres from which crops will be harvested in 1952 is about 9½ million more than in 1951. It is slightly above the average total harvested in the 1941-50 period, when the range was from 335 million in 1941 to 353 million in 1944.

For the 16 crops covered by the March Prospective Plantings report, the total of the current estimates of planted acreage falls short of the intentions by only about 1.7 million acres. For corn, the 83.4 million acres planted is 559,000 below the March Prospective and 5.6 million acres below the goal. Decreases below intentions in most West North Central States greatly exceeded increases in most of the States outside the Corn Belt. Seedings of oats exceeded intentions by about 234,000 acres, with most of the major changes in the North Central region. The total of over 43 million acres exceeds the goal by nearly 1½ million acres. On the other hand, the planted acreage of barley fell 185,000 acres below intentions, despite increases in Minnesota, Kansas, Montana and a few other States. The total of nearly 9.6 million acres of barley is 3.3 million below the goal. For sorghums, the total of 13.3 million acres planted will be about 140,000 acres, or 1 percent, below intentions and nearly 2 million acres below the goal. Sharpest declines were in Oklahoma and Kansas, where light abandonment of winter wheat made less acreage available for replanting than expected. In Texas and Colorado, the acreage of sorghums is above intentions, largely because of heavy loss of wheat acreage. The acreage of all hay—75.4 million—remains as high as the prospective estimate, and is about 1 percent above the goal, with nearly as many States showing increases as show decreases.

Seedings of spring wheat were about 280,000 acres below intentions, chiefly because of less durum in North Dakota and less other spring wheat in Montana. The 2.3 million acres of durum, 19.4 million of other spring wheat and 55.8 million of winter wheat seeded virtually equal the all wheat acreage goal. A little more rice than indicated earlier was sown, despite a small decrease in Louisiana. Plantings of neither dry beans nor dry peas came up to intentions, as declines in the West, particularly in New Mexico beans, more than offset increases in eastern areas. Sugarbeet plantings were below intentions in most States and with dry beans are a sixth or more below the allotment or goal. Tobacco acreage nearly reached intentions, with small declines in most States. A sharp drop of 350,000 acres reduced flax acreage to 3.6 million, about 10 percent below the goal. Most of the decline was in North Dakota and Texas, with Minnesota the only State exceeding intentions. The peanut acreage dropped off 112,000 acres, largely as a result of changes in the allotment program, but is still nearly a fourth larger than allotments. The 15.3 million acres of soybeans planted is only about 1 percent below intentions, with relatively small reductions in Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Kansas and Mississippi more than offsetting increases elsewhere, mostly in the South. The acreage to be harvested for beans—about 13.9 million acres—is 7 percent over the goal. Small increases over intentions were general for potatoes and sweetpotatoes. The 1,438,000 acres of potatoes is 3 percent below the goal, while the 343,000 acres of sweetpotatoes is more than a fourth short.

As a whole, the season permitted farmers to realize their planting plans fairly well. Shifts ~~between~~ crops were relatively minor. The decline in corn plantings was largely in the area where corn was an unsatisfactory crop in 1951--the soft corn area. The decline in spring wheat was predominantly in Montana, where, as in other western States, there was lighter loss of winter wheat and less acreage to be replanted than expected. The same factor resulted in the smaller sorghum acreage. The very dry condition in northeastern Montana and much of North Dakota tended to limit plantings of spring grains and flax. The strong desire to hold and increase grasslands is reflected in the large hay acreage and larger acreage of oats than forecast, as oats are favored as a nurse crop. Decreases in barley reflect unsatisfactory returns for several years. Price and labor situations were probable factors in the acreage changes for potatoes, dry beans, dry peas and sugar beets. The slight shift from soybeans seemed to be largely toward the feed grains or hay.

The season was mostly favorable for spring seeding and planting. For spring grains, an early start was made rather generally. Adverse weather then checked operations in many sections, but upon resumption seeding was completed at about the usual dates. In a large Montana-Dakota area, a long dry period made seeding increasingly difficult and finally resulted in failure to seed the entire intended acreage, especially of flax. Planting of corn and soybeans in the North also started early, was delayed by wet, cold weather but was largely completed in good season. Both crops have made good progress, with corn in the Corn Belt developed beyond the usual July 1 stage. Soil moisture supplies were mostly sufficient to withstand the extremely hot weather of much of June in most portions, but needed replenishing on July 1 in the Southwest and South. Droughty conditions developed in the Dakota-Montana area, but relief came in late June. Another drought area centering in the southern part of Missouri and extending into parts of adjacent States had some relief, but the situation in Missouri is still serious. Irrigation water supplies, except in parts of New Mexico, range from ample to the best in years.

Harvest of winter wheat started at about the usual dates in the Southwest and South and has proceeded rapidly under virtually ideal conditions. During one week, the last of June, half of the record Kansas wheat crop was harvested. This left only 20 percent to be harvested after July 1, as the unusually early harvest set records for both volume and proportion of the Kansas crop harvested by July 1. Yields were boosted by heavy test weight of the harvested grain, which more than offset the damage now showing up as shriveled kernels in much of the late wheat from the long period of excessive June temperatures. The situation was still favorable in Nebraska as harvest began there. The heat caused some damage to oats and barley from Kansas northward. In the dry portions of North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, spring grains had headed short and deteriorated seriously before relieving rains fell near the end of June. Some rice was sown late in Arkansas and Louisiana, but on the whole progress of the crop is about normal.

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Harvest of first cut of hay of mostly good to excellent quality made usual progress; prospects for the second cut were lowered by the June heat wave. Sorghum was being harvested with good yields of grain in the Coastal Bend area of Texas, while some was being planted on abandoned cotton land in adjacent areas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
July 1, 1952

soil moisture was a limiting factor in New Mexico, the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles and in Kansas, both for completing planting and growth of sorghums. Peanuts were planted under favorable conditions, except in Alabama, and are making satisfactory progress. The season has been mostly favorable for planting late potatoes, sugar beets, dry beans and peas, but the hot, dry June weather had delayed development in dry land areas. Tobacco setting was completed early in Kentucky, a little late in parts of North Carolina and some northern areas and the crop was developing well. Stands of cotton were rather uniformly good after some replanting because of heavy rains. Development of the crop has been relatively good in much of the area, but limited by dry soils and high temperatures in scattered sections. Some acreage in Texas was abandoned before July 1, after dry, hot weather had limited plantings. A total of 26.1 million acres in cultivation on July 1 is now estimated, compared with 27.9 million a year ago.

Hay yields appear to have been reduced by hot June weather below the prospects of June 1. A crop of about 102½ million tons, mostly of good to excellent quality, is now indicated. June weather was favorable to ideal for curing hay in most of the country. With carry-over stocks of 15 million tons, the supply is likely to be ample, except in the dry areas, such as parts of Missouri where some inshipments are already being made. The 75.4 million acres of hay meadows is about 1 percent larger than either the 1951 acreage or the large 1941-50 average. Pastures also were severely affected by the hot June weather, as reflected in the very low condition of 77 percent, 9 points below average for July 1 and 13 points lower than a year ago. While grazing was good in the Northeast, in the Lake States and Iowa and most of the West, it was relatively poor in portions of western States east of the Rockies and in the South. Very poor pastures were reported in North Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas and portions of States adjacent to these dry centers. Western range pastures were in the poorest condition for July since 1936. Range feed was good in the 7 far western States, but poor east of the Rocky Mountains. In this dry area livestock failed to make seasonal gains and are below average in condition, with poor feed prospects, some supplemental feeding and some forced movement.

All-crop condition, as reported by farmer-reporters, is virtually at the average of the past 10 very good years, but poorer than a year ago. The map on page 5 affords a comparison with last July 1. Poor prospects in the Montana-Dakota and Missouri-Arkansas areas, and in numerous scattered sections of the South account for most of the difference. Prospects are well above average in the North Atlantic and East North Central regions, slightly above average in the South Atlantic and Western States, but slightly below in the West North Central and well below average in the South Central region.

The relatively small stocks of grains on farms tend to provide storage space for new crops. The 64 million bushels of wheat on farms are well below the average carry-over and near the level of 1949 and 1950. Rye stocks of 1.6 million bushels are, with the exception of 1946 and 1947, the smallest farm carry-over in 19 years of record. Stocks of less than 6 million bushels of soybeans on farms are smallest since 1948, representing only 2.1 percent of 1951 production. Corn stocks of 609 million bushels remaining on farms are much smaller than on July 1 of the last 3 years and about one-sixth below average. Oats stocks of nearly 245 million bushels are above average, and only 5 percent smaller than a year earlier. The 38 million bushels of barley carried over is about 5 percent less than a year ago and less than four-fifths average.

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 1, 1952

Farm milk cow herds reflected the effects of prolonged hot weather and relatively poor pastures in the lowest output of milk for June in 12 years. Total milk production was 3 percent less than in June 1951. Production per cow in herd on July 1 was lowest for the date since 1949, and the decline from the June 1 rate was about double the usual seasonal decline. The slump was particularly sharp in the South. Egg production in June was only 1 percent less than in June 1951, but 1 percent above average. Production per hen was 2 percent less than last June, but there were 2 percent more layers than a year earlier. Young chickens of this year's hatching on farms July 1 numbered 8 percent less than a year ago and 9 percent below average. With feed prices higher, the egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable to producers than a year ago.

Truck crops grown commercially for fresh market this summer will be available in a slightly smaller quantity than last summer, but at about the average amount. Supplies of tomatoes, watermelons, snap beans, cabbage, beets, cucumbers, green peppers and cauliflower are expected to be smaller than a year ago, but there will be more cantaloups, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions and honey dew melons. Production of sweet corn and green peas will be about the same and for lima beans, egg plant and spinach nearly as large as last summer. Truck crops for processing are being grown on an acreage about 3 percent smaller than either in 1951 or the average, according to estimate for 10 crops which usually make up 95 percent of the total. Planted acreages of snap beans, beets and tomatoes for processing are smaller than last year and average. Below last year but above average are acreages of green peas, winter and spring spinach, green lima beans and pimientos. But larger than either last year or average are acreages of contracted cabbage for kraut, sweet corn and cucumbers for pickles. Production of snap beans and green peas is forecast at 7-8 percent less than in 1951, but 14 and 17 percent, respectively, above average.

Production of deciduous fruits in 1952 is expected to be about 8 percent smaller than the large 1951 crop and slightly below average. Apple prospects are poorer than a year ago and below average mainly because of heavy June drop in most eastern and central States and late spring freeze damage in Washington and Oregon. Average peach and pear crops are in prospect. The grape crop is below the record crop of 1951, but still above average. Outlook for prunes and plums is considerably below the large 1951 crop and below average. The apricot crop is slightly below 1951 and a fourth below average. Harvest of a large sweet cherry crop is nearing completion. Production of sour cherries is below last year, but much above average. Production of almonds, walnuts and filberts is about the same as in 1951 but above average. The 1951-52 orange crop was a record, while production of grapefruit was below a year ago and below average. Outlook for the 1952-53 citrus crop is good in California and Florida, fair in Arizona and poor in Texas and the other States.

CORN: The Nation's 1952 corn crop is estimated at 3,365 million bushels, resulting from a yield per acre of 40.9 bushels and 82,232,000 acres for harvest. This compares with 2,941 million bushels produced last year and the 1941-50 average of 3,012 million. The indicated yield per acre of 40.9 bushels on July 1 compares with 36.2 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 34.7 bushels. The increase in production over last year is due to a 1.6 percent increase in the acreage for harvest in the high-yielding North Central area and to a rather general improvement in prospective yield. The acreage for harvest is 1.1 percent larger than in 1951, although the acreage planted this year is less than in 1951. Abandonment in 1951, at 3.1 percent, was heavier than average, while in 1952 abandonment of only about 1.4 percent is expected.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD July 10, 1952
July 1, 1952 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

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The 10-year average abandonment is 1.6 percent. The indicated 82.2 million acres for harvest compares with 81.3 million acres last year and the average of 86.9 million acres.

Corn was planted under generally favorable conditions in the Corn Belt. However, the acreage actually planted in this area is 726,000 acres less than was intended in March. Comparing current estimates of planted acreage with farmers' intentions to plant in March for the country as a whole, the 83.4 million acres planted is only 0.7 percent less than intentions.

For the country as a whole, large scale plantings were made earlier than last year when inclement weather hampered operations. Plantings also were completed slightly ahead of usual, although rains delayed some plantings. As a result, the height of stands in some areas varies considerably. In the Corn Belt, plantings were started earlier than usual, with approximately 69, 90, 94, and 95 percent, respectively, of the Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Iowa acreage planted by the end of May. Many fields in this area reached the "knee-high" stage well before the usual time. Cultivation has made good progress, with fields for the most part free of weeds.

In the North Atlantic States, planted acreage is nearly 2 percent above a year earlier. Planted acreage in the South Atlantic States increased 1.4 percent with only South Carolina and West Virginia showing decreases from last year. The planted acreage in the South Central area is 1.3 percent less than a year earlier. Planted acreage in the North Central area declined 0.8 percent as Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska all show less planted acreage than a year earlier. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas increased planted acreages, compared with 1951. The Western States as a group planted an acreage 3.7 percent less than a year earlier. Corn acreage in Colorado, the leading corn producing State in the West, declined 9 percent.

Weather conditions in the Corn Belt during June were generally excellent for optimum corn growth. The July 1 indicated yield for this area, at 47.6 bushels per acre, has been exceeded only in 1948 when the average yield was 50.3 bushels. All the States in this area show yields above last year, and in all except Kansas, yields are indicated above average.

In Ohio, stands are somewhat uneven, with the indicated yield of 55.0 bushels per acre being 7 bushels above last year and nearly 5 bushels above average. In Indiana, the indicated yield of 54 bushels is 1 and 5 bushels, respectively, above last year and the average. Stands in Illinois are somewhat uneven as more replanting than usual was necessary. However, prospects are good with the average yield per acre indicated at 57 bushels. The Wisconsin and Michigan crops have made good progress, with prospects quite favorable. In Minnesota, most fields are in good condition although some fields are weedy. The indicated yield in Iowa of 60 bushels per acre is only 0.5 bushel below the 1948 record. Growing conditions have been ideal with much of the crop waist high and taller by July 1. Indicated yield in Missouri, at 39 bushels, is 5.0 and 4.5 bushels, respectively, above last year and the average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1952

July 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Prospects in North Dakota are about average. Corn in South Dakota was planted early and has made excellent progress, with the indicated yield on July 1 of 34 bushels, 7.5 bushels above average. The Nebraska corn crop has a heavy vegetative growth and excellent color. The indicated yield of 36 bushels is the same as in 1950 and nearly 7 bushels above average. The indicated yield in Kansas is 25 bushels, 1.0 bushel above last year but slightly below average.

In the North Atlantic States, yield prospects are good with recent rains and warm weather stimulating corn growth. Stands are somewhat uneven in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, ranging from a few inches to waist high. Yields in the South Atlantic States average 0.5 bushel below 1951 but 3.5 bushels above average. Hot, dry weather during June deteriorated the crop in this area and tended to lower yield prospects. Extremely hot, dry weather also lowered yield prospects in the South Central area, with yields expected to average 0.8 bushel below last year. Yield prospects in the Western States are favorable with the July 1 indicated average of 25.4 bushels about the same as a year earlier and 3.9 bushels above average. In Colorado, prospects are for a yield of 25 bushels per acre, 1.0 bushel below last year, but above average.

Corn Stocks on Farms: Stocks of corn on farms July 1 are estimated at only 609,210,000 bushels. This is 24 percent less than the 801,304,000 bushels on farms July 1 last year and 18 percent below the average for this date. July 1 stocks have been higher than this in all but 3 of the years since 1937.

Over 504 million bushels, 83 percent of the total, remained on farms in the important North Central region. This is about a fourth less than on July 1, 1951 and a fifth below average. Stocks in the North Atlantic States are 4 percent less than a year earlier, but 33 percent above average. In the South Atlantic States, holdings are 6 percent less than on July 1, 1951 but 3 percent above average. Current farm holdings in the South Central region are 28 and 22 percent, respectively, less than last year and the average. Corn stocks in the Western States are 7 percent less than last year and 29 percent below average.

Disappearance from farms in the April-June quarter this year, at nearly 459 million bushels, is 12 percent less than the 10-year average. Disappearance during April-June last year totaled 522 million bushels. In all regions except the North Atlantic States, farm disappearance was less than average.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,249 million bushels, the third largest crop of record--exceeded only by the crops of 1947 and 1948. The prospective 1952 crop exceeds last year's 987 million bushel crop by about 26 percent and is 15 percent larger than average. While the outturn of winter wheat in the earlier maturing areas exceeded June 1 expectations, production prospects to the north deteriorated due to above normal temperatures during June. The extended period of droughty conditions in North Dakota, Montana and adjacent areas throughout most of June contributed to most of the 65 million bushel decline in the prospective spring wheat crop. Overall crop prospects for all wheat declined 77 million bushels from June 1. The indicated yield per harvested acre is currently estimated at 17.7 bushels compared with 16.1 bushels per acre last year and the average of 17.2 bushels.

The total acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 70,407,000 acres, nearly 9 million acres more than harvested in 1951, and about 7 million acres above the 10-year average. The acreage seeded to wheat in the fall of 1951 and the spring of 1952, at 77,541,000 acres, is slightly smaller than the 78,059,000 acres seeded a year earlier. Growers of spring wheat failed to plant their March intended seedings by 1.3 percent and were short of the 1951 plantings by 2.4 percent.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1952 winter wheat crop of 1,048 million bushels is 62 percent above the 645 million bushel output in 1951 and is the second largest crop of record. Current prospects are 12 million bushels lower than indicated a month ago. This is due entirely to a smaller acreage for harvest than indicated on June 1 as yields average slightly higher. Kansas is harvesting a banner crop of 301 million bushels, 15 million bushels larger than the previous record of 1947. Above normal temperatures prevailed over winter wheat producing areas of the Middle West during much of June. This accelerated harvest operations in the earlier maturing areas. Soil moisture reserves were sufficient to maintain growth and maturity of wheat in the Kansas and southern Nebraska latitudes except for extremely late maturing varieties. High temperatures and winds cut short the normal ripening process of these varieties in an area covering western Nebraska, northwest Kansas, northern Colorado, and Wyoming.

The dry, hot weather in Oklahoma and Kansas actually aided final maturity and harvest operations as a whole. Production prospects improved 19 million bushels in Oklahoma and 18 million bushels in Kansas from June 1. However, in Nebraska and Colorado where the crop was less advanced, similar weather conditions caused material reduction in crop prospects during the month--down 9 million bushels in Nebraska and 24 million bushels in Colorado. Likewise, lack of rainfall during June in Montana and Washington reduced crop prospects by 14 and 6 million bushels, respectively.

By July 1, harvest was nearly 80 percent complete in Kansas and had advanced well into Nebraska where about 5 percent of the crop was harvested. Weather conditions throughout the eastern half of the country have favored the 1952 winter wheat crop. As a result, a greater portion of the seeded acreage in eastern areas is expected to be harvested for grain and generally higher than average yields have been realized, or are in prospect. For the country as a whole, the estimated yield per acre of 20.9 bushels is 4.7 bushels higher than 1951 and 3.2 bushels above average.

The total of 55,823,000 acres of winter wheat now estimated to have been seeded last fall is only slightly above seedings in the fall of 1950. Abandonment of this year's crop, however, is much less than in 1951, and the 50,278,000 acres estimated for harvest exceeds the 39,762,000 acres harvested in 1951 by 26 percent. Most of the increase in acreage is in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado where adverse weather factors and insect infestation combined to destroy a very large proportion of the 1951 crop. Due to larger acreage seeded and to less abandonment, acreage for harvest in the Pacific Northwest is also substantially above last year. Droughty conditions in northwest Texas resulted in the loss of one-third of the acreage planted in that State.

For the third consecutive year the crop is a near failure in New Mexico. Although abandonment of acreage has been comparatively heavy in some areas, total abandonment at 9.9 percent of planted acreage is just about average for the country as a whole. Last year 29 percent of the planted acreage was not harvested for grain.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production of all spring wheat is now forecast at 200,598,000 bushels, a decrease of about 65 million bushels from June 1. The 1951 production totaled 342,005,000 bushels and the 10-year average was 284,687,000 bushels. A continuation of dry weather until the last week of June was largely responsible for the sharp drop in production prospects. Prospective production declined 25 million bushels in North Dakota, 10 million bushels in South Dakota and 25 million bushels in Montana from June 1. Based upon July 1 crop conditions, the prospective yield per harvested acre is estimated at 10.0 bushels compared with a 15.8 bushels last year and an average of 15.9 bushels.

The 21,718,000 acres planted is 2 percent less than 1951 and 16 percent above average. Seeding operations progressed about on schedule early in the season but were slowed down during the last part because of dry weather. The acreage finally seeded was about 1 percent below March intentions. The acreage remaining for harvest is estimated at 20,129,000 acres, about 7 percent below 1951 but 11 percent above the 10-year average of 18,110,000 acres. Abandonment this year is estimated at 7.3 percent compared with 2.7 percent last year and the average of 3.3 percent.

DURUM WHEAT: Production is indicated at 20,978,000 bushels, about 41 percent smaller than the 1951 crop of 35,820,000 bushels. The 10-year average production is 37,950,000 bushels. Seeding conditions were fairly favorable although somewhat dry near the end of the planting season. Continued dry weather during most of June resulted in uneven stands over most of the area and substantially reduced yield prospects although the late June rainfall throughout the area was beneficial. Much of the crop is in the filling stage. Stem rust is present in eastern North and South Dakota and is a potential threat to the crop there dependent to a large extent, upon future weather conditions.

A total of 2,296,000 acres were seeded to durum wheat this year compared with 2,586,000 acres a year ago and average of 2,644,000 acres. The current acreage is the smallest since 1945. The decline in seeded acreage is partially due to harvesting difficulties experienced last year in eastern North Dakota. The acreage actually planted is slightly short of the 2,344,000 acres intended by farmers in March. A harvested acreage of 2,165,000 acres is expected this year based on conditions as of July 1. This is about 14 percent below both last year when 2,518,000 acres were harvested and the average of 2,579,000 acres. Acreage losses are estimated at 5.7 percent compared with an average of 2.3 percent.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: A total crop of 179,620,000 bushels of spring wheat is forecast for 1952 compared with 306,185,000 bushels harvested a year ago and the average of 246,738,000 bushels. Early-season planting conditions were generally favorable, except in North Dakota where dry weather temporarily halted planting operations. Stands in this State are generally thin. Dry weather also affected the crop in South Dakota where stands are mostly thin and the straw is short.

Conditions elsewhere are only fair as a result of short moisture supplies. In Montana, yields are expected to be fair on summer fallowed land but relatively poor on continuously cropped land. Late June rainfall benefited areas where the crop was in the "filling" stage. But there is a definite threat from black stem rust in eastern South Dakota and North Dakota. The extent of possible damage will depend on future weather conditions. The indicated yield per harvested acre is 10.0 bushels and compares with 16.0 bushels last year and the average of 16.1 bushels per acre.

The 1952 planted acreage is estimated at 19,422,000 acres, about 1 percent below the 19,671,000 acres planted in 1951 and compared with the average of 16,098,000 acres. In the Pacific Northwest, relatively light winter injury to fall planted wheat resulted in less replanting to spring wheat than a year ago. This had an influence in decreasing spring seedings in this area. However, an offsetting factor which helped to hold plantings up was a tendency to shift from row crops to grain crops. Planting was completed about on time in most areas, although, seed beds were dryer than usual. The prospective acreage for harvest is estimated at 17,964,000 acres, compared with 19,144,000 acres in 1951 and the average of 15,530,000 acres. Abandonment is indicated at 7.5 percent compared with 2.7 percent in 1951 and the average of 3.5 percent.

Wheat Stocks on Farms: Total stocks of wheat on farms July 1 were 64,449,000 bushels compared with 72,632,000 bushels a year ago. This is the smallest since 1947 when the July 1 carry-over was only 40,501,000 bushels. Present stocks are about 31 percent less than the July 1 average of 93,923,000 bushels.

Disappearance from farms during the 3 months ending June 30, 1952, was 137,051,000 bushels, compared with 144,473,000 bushels in the April-June quarter of 1951, and the 10-year average April-June disappearance of 132,774,000 bushels. Approximately 55 percent of the 1,060,112,000 bushel supply on farms July 1, 1951, moved prior to October 1, 1951. Disappearance during the January 1-July 1, 1952 period totaled 274,887,000 bushels which exceeded the 263,110,000 bushels for the corresponding half of 1951, but was definitely lower than the 10-year average of 282,411,000 bushels.

About two-thirds of the wheat stocks on farms July 1, 1952 were in the North Central States, and about 27 percent in the Western States. About 42 percent of all old wheat on farms was located in North Dakota.

OATS: The nation's crop of oats is estimated at 1,352,938,000 bushels—3 percent above both last year and the 10-year average. Production is expected to be larger this year than last in all regions of the country except the North Atlantic.

Extremely high temperatures during much of June slowed growth and hastened maturity of the crop. Late seeded oats headed short in all areas, especially in the North Central and North Atlantic regions, and grain yield prospects were sharply reduced. Early seeded oats held up better but prospects were also below earlier expectations. Stands were very uneven and development was varied in many areas of the Corn Belt and the Atlantic areas. This was due mainly to the wet weather in April and May which prolonged the seeding period. In the South Central and South Atlantic regions, fall sown oats were farther advanced in growth and maturity before the advent of the hot weather, and most of the crop escaped serious damage. Some winter-kill was reported in fall seedings.

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

In spite of the adverse weather factors, this year's yields per acre are generally above average. This is attributed to the wider use of improved varieties, and to the fact that relatively more of the acreage for grain in the West is on irrigated land. However, yields for the Nation as a whole and in many of the major producing States are lower than in 1951. The large increases in yields over last year were reported in the less important oats producing States from Arkansas and Louisiana eastward to South Carolina. The crop in this area was harvested under favorable conditions in June and record to near-record yields of very good quality were generally realized. In other areas, outstanding yields are in prospect in Wisconsin and Illinois. Rains in late June and early July relieved the droughty situation in North Dakota, but prospective yields are still more than 1/3 below average. Among other major oats States, the poorest yield is indicated for Missouri where June precipitation was much below normal. For the U. S. the yield of 35.0 bushels compares with 36.1 bushels last year, and the average of 33.0 bushels.

The acreage seeded to oats for all purposes, including seedings made this spring and in the fall of 1951, is estimated at 43,052,000 acres, or only 0.5 percent more than indicated in March. This acreage is 3½ percent larger than the relatively small 1951 seedings of 41,594,000 acres--smallest in 11 years--but is 2 percent less than the 10-year average.

The bulk of this year's increase is in the North Central region where normally about three-fourths of the Nation's oats acreage is grown. The 1952 spring planting season in this region was interrupted by wet weather but on the whole was more favorable than a year ago.

Small increases in seedings also occurred in the Western and South Atlantic States--3 percent and 2 percent, respectively. Reductions, however, are shown for the South Central States where oats acreage was displaced by other crops, mostly soybeans, and in the North Atlantic States where slight increases mostly in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey were more than offset by a sharp reduction in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

On the basis of July 1 conditions, the acreage for harvest as grain this year is estimated at 38,682,000 acres, 6 percent more than last year, but 2 percent below average. Abandonment and diversion to hay, pasture, and other uses is indicated at 10.2 percent of the seeded acreage compared with 12.4 percent last year, and the average of 9.8 percent. The need for more hay and pasture because of droughty conditions, and unfavorable prospects for other kinds of hay in some cases, influenced growers to cut more oats for hay particularly in the Dakotas, Missouri and Montana.

Oats Stocks on Farms: Stocks of old crop oats on farms July 1 this year are estimated at 245 million bushels, 5 percent less than the 258 million bushels on hand a year ago, but 12 percent above average. About 89 percent of the total is in the North Central region. States with the largest stocks are: Minnesota, 40 million bushels; Iowa, 37 million; South Dakota, 31 million; Wisconsin, 26 million; North Dakota, 20 million; and Illinois, 19 million bushels. Minnesota and South Dakota have larger stocks than a year ago, North Dakota about the same, while stocks are down in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. The North Atlantic area is the only region for which oats stocks are larger than July 1, 1951.

When the 1951-52 season started, supplies were only 1 percent below a year earlier. However, disappearance was above average in the first, second, and fourth quarters. July 1 stocks are equivalent to about 19 percent of last year's production. Disappearance from farms for the April-July 1952 period totaled 272 million bushels, compared with 286 million last year and the average of 258 million bushels.

BARLEY: Production of barley is forecast at 208 million bushels, about 19 percent less than the 255 million bushels produced in 1951. The 1941-50 average is 306 million bushels. Production will be less than last year due to both a smaller acreage for harvest and a lower prospective yield. In the heavy producing States of North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota, growing conditions this past spring were not favorable and the indicated production is much below last year. However, in California production is expected to be 27 percent greater than in 1951. Ample precipitation and generally cool weather in this State produced excellent yields. Yields for all regions except the West North Central States are expected to average as good or better than last year.

The acreage seeded to barley, including 1951 fall seedings, is estimated at 9,567,000 acres--the smallest of record beginning in 1929. This is about 12 percent below last year and 32 percent less than the 10-year average.

Acreages have been reduced from last year and from the March prospective acreages in most States. For the 4 leading barley States, seedings are up 2 percent from last year in California, but down 20 percent in Minnesota, 13 percent in North Dakota, and 23 percent in South Dakota. The total acreage seeded is about 2 percent less than indicated by farmers' intentions in March. In Minnesota, Kansas, and several Western States; growers exceeded their March intentions, but in Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Nebraska, California, and a number of States with small annual production, less acreage was seeded than intended in March.

The 8,226,000 acres for harvest as grain will be the smallest since 1934--about 12 percent less than last year and 33 percent below the 10-year average. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is estimated at 14 percent of the 1952 seeded acreage, compared with 13 percent last year. In California, the proportion of the acreage not harvested as grain will be less than last year. In Minnesota and the Dakotas, most of the barley areas had extremely dry weather from early April to mid-June and the proportion lost will be greater than last year.

Barley Stocks on Farms: Stocks of old barley left on farms July 1 are estimated at 38 million bushels, only slightly less than the 40 million on farms a year ago, but substantially below the 10-year average of 49 million bushels. This year's July 1 farm stocks represent about 15 percent of the 1951 crop. Stocks in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana account for almost three-fourths of the national total.

Disappearance from farms during the April-June quarter of 1952 was 40 million bushels, compared with 49 million in the corresponding quarter in 1951, and was about 8 percent less than the 10-year average disappearance for that period.

RYE: The 1952 rye crop is the smallest in over 80 years of record. Total production is now estimated at 15,578,000 bushels, a sharp drop from last year's 21,410,000 bushel crop and only 55 percent of the average of 28,095,000 bushels. July 1 indicated production is 8 percent below the forecast on June 1. The decline from 1951 is the result of a 22 percent drop in acreage for harvest and reduced yield prospects.

The yield per harvested acre is estimated at 11.5 bushels, compared with 12.4 last year and the average of 12.1 bushels.

Production prospects are down in 3 of the 4 major rye States. For South Dakota, the leading rye State, production is estimated at only 50 percent of last year's

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relatively large crop. For North Dakota and Minnesota, the 1952 production is estimated at 46 and 70 percent, respectively, of the 1951 crops. Nebraska's production prospects are up 5 percent from last year as better yield prospects in that State more than offset a drop in acreage.

The acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 1,350,000 acres, the smallest on record. This is 22 percent below the 1,733,000 acres harvested a year ago, and 41 percent below the average of 2,294,000 acres. Sharp decreases are reported in the important rye States of the North Central area. South Dakota dropped its rye for grain acreage from 512,000 in 1951 to 287,000 in 1952. The other important rye States have also decreased rye acreages. Increases in rye for grain are estimated for some minor producing States, particularly those in the southeastern part of the United States.

The proportion of the acreage planted for all purposes to be harvested as grain this year is estimated at 43 percent compared with 48 percent last year and the average of 51 percent. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is used for hay and pasture, or is plowed under for a green manure crop.

Rye Stocks on Farms: Stocks of rye on farms July 1, 1952 totaled 1,596,000 bushels--third lowest July 1 carry-over in the 19 years of record. This is about 5 percent below the 1,674,000 bushels on July 1, 1951. Of this total, 55 percent was on farms in North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska. Another 28 percent was on farms in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Disappearance of farm stocks during the April-July quarter amounted to 1,816,000 bushels, about 18 percent less than the 2,225,000 bushels during the same period in 1951.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production is indicated at 28,328,000 bushels, about 16 percent less than the 33,802,000 bushels produced in 1951. The 1941-50 average is 38,056,000 bushels. The lower production than last year is the result of a smaller acreage for harvest and lower yields per acre. Flaxseed production has declined each year since 1948 when the record crop of 54,803,000 bushels was harvested. Smaller crops than last year are expected in each of the 3 principal producing States, North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota. The prospective yield for the Nation of 8.3 bushels per acre is 0.4 bushel below the 1951 yield and 1.1 bushels below average.

Dry weather delayed planting in central and northeast sections of North Dakota. However, rain was finally received in this area and some seeding was done as late as the last week of June. Other sections of the State were seeded early with the result that on July 1 the crop ranged from "just planted" to full bloom. The crop in South Dakota also varies considerably in development but is generally farther advanced than in North Dakota. Only in the north central part of the State did dry weather persist through the seeding season. Plantings were reduced materially in this section and are late. However, conditions for seeding and growth have been favorable in the northeastern section of the State where most of the South Dakota flaxseed is produced. In northwest counties of Minnesota, where almost three-fourths of the State's flaxseed acreage is located this year, dry weather prevented some acreage from being planted in addition to causing many thin and uneven stands. Condition of the crop is good in other sections of the State.

Planted acreage of flaxseed this year is estimated at 3,585,000 acres, 13 percent less than was planted in 1951 and 16 percent under the 10-year average of 4,283,000 acres. The acreage actually planted turned out to be 9 percent less than that indicated by farmers' March 1 intentions reports. In North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota, where 93 percent of this year's acreage is being grown, the reduction from last year varies from 12 to 16 percent. In addition to dry weather limiting the acreage seeded, competition from other crops contributed to the smaller acreages this year. Acreages in most of the other flaxseed States declined even more sharply, particularly in the West, mainly because of the substitution of other crops. In Montana, 17,000 acres were planted, only about a third of last year's seeding. In Arizona, acreage was reduced to one-half of last year's, while California is down a fourth. Planted acreage in Iowa is down 39 percent from a year ago. In only 2 States, Texas and Kansas, are farmers reported to have planted more acreage than in 1951 when acreages were unusually low.

Abandonment for the Nation as a whole is expected to be 5.3 percent compared with 5.1 percent in 1951 and the average of 5.8 percent. The 1952 acreage for harvest is estimated at 3,395,000 acres, 13 percent below 1951 and 16 percent below average.

Flaxseed Stocks on Farms: July 1 farm stocks of flaxseed are estimated at 4,020,000 bushels. This carry-over was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the 1,646,000 bushels held on farms a year ago, and largest in the 5 years of record. Ninety-eight percent was held in the Dakotas and Minnesota, with North Dakota farmers holding 3,054,000 bushels or 76 percent. Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the April-July quarter totaled 4,866,000 bushels, compared with 5,623,000 bushels during the same period in 1951. Flaxseed stocks on July 1, 1952 are higher than usual because some stocks being held for seed were not used because of dry weather in the 3 important flaxseed States of North and South Dakota and Minnesota prevented some intended acreage from being planted, as well as the fact that some farmers are holding stocks for possible higher prices.

COTTON: Acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1 is estimated at 26,051,000 acres. This is nearly 7 percent less than the 27,917,000 acres in cultivation on July 1, 1951, but is 21 percent more than the 10-year average of 21,533,000 acres. It is nearly 2 million acres--7 percent--less than the 1952 goal of 28 million acres.

In States east of the Mississippi River, the acreage in cultivation on July 1 this year is about the same as a year ago. The States west of the Mississippi River, except California and Arizona, show rather sharp decreases in cotton acreage ranging from 6 percent in Louisiana to 21 percent in Oklahoma. The Texas acreage in cultivation July 1 is 9 percent below a year ago. In South Texas, acreage was reduced from a year ago as drought and shortage of irrigation water materially limited planting and resulted in some loss of acreage before July 1. In northwestern Texas, lack of moisture also limited the acreage planted and hot, dry weather and blowing sand caused heavy abandonment before July 1. A sharp reduction is estimated in Oklahoma because of a substantial shift to other crops. However, in California and Arizona a further expansion to new record highs, is indicated as the acreage increased 6 and 22 percent, respectively.

In the Central and Eastern Cotton Belts, temperatures during April and May were generally below average and early plant growth was retarded, especially in the Central Belt. Considerable replanting was necessary in some central and eastern areas as a result of wet, cool weather. Throughout the Belt, stands are generally fair to good and fields are exceptionally clean. High temperatures during June were favorable for cultivation of the crop and control of boll weevils. However, in some central and eastern areas, and in Texas and Oklahoma where soil moisture was deficient, the unusually high temperatures retarded growth.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Irrigation and ground water supplies in Arizona and California are more favorable than in any recent year and the crop is making good progress. In some areas boll weevils and boll worms have appeared in larger numbers than last year. With favorable weather for control, the infestations so far have been held in satisfactory check.

HAY: A good quality hay crop of 102.4 million tons is indicated by reports from many thousands of crop reporters in all parts of the country. If farmers and ranchers harvest this much, it will be the third largest crop since 1945, being exceeded by the tremendous crop of 108.5 million tons made in 1951 and the 1950 crop of 102.5 million tons. The 10-year average crop is 101 million tons.

Hay acreage harvested this year is indicated to be nearly 75½ million acres; an increase of nearly a million acres over the 1951 harvested acreage. Most of this increase is in the Far Western and Great Plains States, and in Minnesota. Increased hay acreage in 1952 is indicated also in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. These increases are partly offset by reductions in such important hay States as New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma. Reductions were also, reported in less important producing States, including North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Washington.

Dry and exceedingly hot weather in June following cold weather in May restricted growth of hay crops in most of the Central States from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. In 11 of the 12 North Central States, where nearly half of the entire U.S. hay crop is usually grown, the indicated yields of all hay are less than in 1951 and in some of them are below the 10-year average.

Hay production is expected to be less than last year in most of the Corn Belt States, and also from New York and southern New England to the Potomac River, and in the southeastern cotton and peanut States. After last year's rather small harvest in the area from Kentucky and Tennessee to Texas, farmers in these States are trying to increase hay production.

In most of the Western States, reserve hay stocks were below desirable levels this spring and increased production is expected in this area.

The wild hay crop in North Dakota and adjacent parts of Montana, South Dakota and Minnesota, was in a precarious position late in May because of dry weather. Some potential acreage had extremely short growth but rains and cooler weather have improved the situation. These 4 States usually grow half of the total wild hay tonnage. In the 21 States for which wild hay estimates are made, the 1952 harvested acreage is expected to be 14,679,000 acres--nearly the same as last year--and production is expected to be 11 million tons, or 1½ million tons less than in 1951.

The U. S. acreage of alfalfa harvested for hay in 1952 is a little larger than a year ago in most of the States west of the Mississippi River; also in a few eastern States. Less acreage than in 1951 is indicated in the central Corn Belt where tilled crops have been increased. For the U.S., 40,560,000 tons are expected from 19,075,000 acres harvested. This production is 2,377,000 tons less than were harvested in 1951.

The acreage of "Clover-timothy" hay for harvest in 1952 is less than a year ago in several eastern States, also in Ohio and Michigan. This is more than balanced by increases in States farther west, especially in such very important clover-timothy hay States as Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. U. S. production is expected to be 30,828,000 tons from 21,632,000 acres. The 1951 crop was 32,035,000 tons from 21,457,000 acres.

SOYBEANS: A soybean acreage 3 percent larger than in 1951 and 1 percent larger than the previous high of 1950 is now in prospect. The 15.3 million acres planted alone for all purposes this year is only 1 percent less than indicated in the March Prospective Acreage report.

About 13.9 million acres are expected to be harvested as beans this year if growers carry out their intentions as of July 1. If such a harvest materializes it would be about 5 percent above last year and slightly above the all-time high of 13.8 million acres harvested in 1950. The first forecast of soybean production will be made as of August 1.

The season has started well for soybeans in practically all parts of the country. In a few localities planting was delayed by cool wet weather, but only a small acreage was affected. Many soybeans were planted in May and planting was nearly completed by the middle of June. In some instances, the very favorable planting season for most spring grains resulted in larger acreages of oats, barley and corn than expected earlier, with a corresponding reduction in soybean acreage. Most States, however, planted very close to the reported March 1 indications.

The North Central region shows about the same soybean acreage planted as last year. However, there have been some rather sharp shifts by States. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa all expect decreases due mostly to shifts into corn and small grains. Expansion continues outside of the so-called old main belt with substantial increases expected in Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. The acreage in Missouri is now second only to Illinois. In Illinois planting started earlier than usual and despite frequent shower interruptions was two-thirds completed by the end of May. By mid-June only 5 percent remained to be planted.

The South Atlantic States indicate an increase of about 3 percent over 1951. The increased acreage comes largely in South Carolina and Georgia where soybeans for beans seem to be gaining in favor although the acreage in those States is still small. Virginia and North Carolina, the largest producing States in the area, expect about the same acreage as last year.

Soybean acreage continues to increase in the South Central States. Sharp increases are reported in Arkansas and Oklahoma with small gains over last year expected in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Alabama expects to have about the same acreage as last year.

SOYBEANS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 are estimated at 5,847,000 bushels. This is equivalent to only 2.1 percent of the 1951 production and is the lowest for a comparable date since 1948. At this time last year farm stocks totaled about 10 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms for the period April 1 to July 1 amounted to 53.8 million bushels. This was far above the previous record for the April-June quarter, of 43.5 million bushels in 1949. Two main factors contributed to the heavy disappearance during the period. For most areas the crop was planted earlier than usual and came up to a good stand; therefore, there was little need to have seed on farms July 1 for late planting or for a reserve to take care of replanting. The other important factor was the rise in soybean prices to near ceiling levels which eliminated the incentive to hold for higher returns later.

The available farm stocks are, as usual, concentrated in the North Central area with Iowa and Illinois together holding more than half the U. S. total. Farm stocks outside of that area total less than a million bushels.

PEANUTS: The 1952 acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes, which includes the acreage for picking and threshing and for hogging off, is estimated at 2,046,000 acres. This is 21 percent less than the 2,597,000 acres planted alone for all purposes last year, 44 percent less than the 10-year average, and 5 percent less than the acreage intended in March. Compared with a year ago, 15 percent less acreage is reported planted alone for all purposes in the Virginia-Carolina area; 17 percent in the Southeast area; and 31 percent in the Southwest area. Reduction in plantings below last year for each of the most important producing States are: Virginia, 15 percent; North Carolina, 15 percent; Georgia, 20 percent; Florida, 3 percent; Alabama, 20 percent; Oklahoma, 44 percent; and Texas, 26 percent. Most of the reductions in plantings are due to revision of the previous program for peanuts for picking and threshing.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, peanuts were planted under favorable conditions. Generally good weather during May and June permitted proper cultivation and the crop is reported to be making satisfactory progress. In the Southeast area, weather conditions have been favorable for peanuts in most sections of Georgia and good yields are in prospect. In Alabama, however, planting got off to a late start due to cold weather in late April and May. Most of the acreage was planted before mid-May but because of rather poor germination stands are only fair. In the Southwest area, planting is about complete in northern sections of Texas and Oklahoma and the crop is reported to be coming up to good stands under generally favorable conditions. In some sections of this area, however, weather has been hot and dry and the crop needs rain badly.

The estimated acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of 1952 production will be published in the August crop report. However, if the usual relationship between the acreage planted alone for all purposes and that picked and threshed prevails, about 1,677,000 acres, 17 percent less than a year ago, would be picked and threshed this year. If this acreage materializes and yields comparable with the 1949-51 average are realized, about 1.4 billion pounds of peanuts would be picked and threshed in 1952.

DRY BEANS: The smallest production of dry beans since 1945 is in prospect this year. The 1952 crop is forecast at 15.7 million bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis). This compares with 17.4 million bags last year and a 10-year average of 18 million bags. Yield prospects for the country as a whole are good. The July 1 indicated yield of 1,196 pounds per acre is below the record of 1951, but higher than in any other previous year. The expected high yield is due not only to favorable planting and growing conditions but to shifts to higher yielding acreage. There has been a continuing trend toward planting a larger percentage of the crop on irrigated land and less on the hazardous dry land acreage, especially in the Southwest.

Prospects in New York and Michigan are better than average, although the Michigan crop shows poor and uneven stands in some localities. In the Northwestern States, the crop has started well and indications point to relatively high yields. Nebraska is an exception; there hail has already caused considerable damage. In the Southwestern States, a much better start than last year was made, except in New Mexico, where the crop has again been hit by dry weather and production in that State will be small.

California yield prospects are good. The Standard Lima acreage has expanded and includes some light yielding land this year; therefore, the yield per

acre may be less than in 1951, but production should be higher. The small acreage of Baby Limas started well and yields are expected to be high. The yield per acre of "other" beans in California will probably average considerably less than last year, mainly because of a higher percentage of the acreage planted to lower yielding varieties.

The 1952 planted acreage of dry beans is the lowest in 30 years. Estimated at 1,372,000 acres, this year's acreage is 10 percent below 1951 and only about two-thirds of average. Indications point to about 3 percent less acreage than was expected as of March 1. Increases in New York and Michigan were more than offset by decreases in Idaho, Colorado, and New Mexico. Most of the reduction came in New Mexico where a considerable part of the acreage was not planted because of drought, especially in the Estancia Valley and a shift of irrigated land to other crops.

All of the major producing States except New York, planted less dry beans than last year. Declines of 20 percent or more are expected in Nebraska, Montana, Colorado, and New Mexico. In California, a substantial increase is expected in Standard Limas, but this is offset by a decrease in the planting of Baby Limas. "Other" beans in California show a drop of 16 percent from a year ago.

Harvested acreage is estimated at 1,317,000 acres or 7 percent below 1951. This gives a probable abandonment of 4 percent, compared with 7 percent last year.

DRY PEAS: Dry pea production is expected to total 2,721,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis). This is about 28 percent less than last year and less than half the 10-year average of 6,011,000 bags.

An average yield of 1,220 pounds per harvested acre is expected this year compared with 1,298 pounds last year and the average of 1,270 pounds. Yields in Washington are down from last year because of low rainfall during the first half of June in the principal producing areas. The situation improved somewhat following more favorable conditions during the last half of June. In Idaho the average yield is expected to be slightly above last year and average. The Oregon yield per acre is expected to be considerably above the low yield a year ago and slightly below average.

The 1952 planted acreage is estimated at 243,000 acres compared with 323,000 acres a year ago, a decrease of 25 percent. The current acreage is the smallest since 1939 when 238,000 acres were planted and compares with the record low acreage of 225,000 planted in 1938 and the record high in 1943 of 825,000 acres.

A relatively unfavorable market price outlook was largely responsible for the decrease in acreage, thereby making competing crops a more profitable use of the land. The garden pea seed acreage is somewhat larger in California as a result of favorable yields last year on new lands. Unfavorable weather at planting time also contributed to the reduced California acreage of Canadian peas. In other pea producing areas planting conditions were generally favorable.

The acreage of dry peas for harvest is estimated at 223,000 acres compared with 290,000 acres harvested in 1951.

SORGHUMS: The total of 13,301,000 acres of all sorghums for grain, forage, silage, and sirup estimated for 1952 is 12 percent less than the 15,113,000 acres planted in 1951. The reduction from last year's comparatively large acreage results primarily from much smaller seedings indicated for Kansas, Oklahoma, and the Texas High Plains where large acreages of abandoned wheat land were planted to sorghum for grain last year. In the cotton producing areas of Texas where the 1951

results primarily from much smaller seedings indicated for Kansas, Oklahoma, and the Texas High Plains where large acreages of abandoned wheat land were planted to sorghum for grain last year. In the cotton producing areas of Texas where the 1951 acreage of sorghums was curtailed by increased cotton plantings, this year's sorghum acreage is being increased. This will more than offset the reduction in the Texas High Plains, so that total acreage for the State will be slightly larger than in 1951. Acreages indicated for Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California also equal or exceed plantings in 1951. Considerable acreage of sorghums remains to be planted in New Mexico, western Kansas and the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles where seeding has been delayed by dry soils. In other areas, progress of the crop has been generally satisfactory.

Reductions from last year are estimated at 32 percent for Kansas and 21 percent for Oklahoma. Texas, on the other hand, will have about 1 percent more acreage than in 1951. More than four-fifths of the total U.S. acreage was planted in these 3 States in both 1951 and 1952.

RICE: Based on July 1 conditions, the 1952 rice crop is expected to be a record 45.4 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This would be about 4 percent larger than the 43.8 million bags harvested in 1951 and 38 percent larger than the 10-year average of 32.8 million bags. The acreage for harvest is expected to about equal that of 1951, but the expected yield of 2,319 pounds per acre exceeds the 1951 yield of 2,250 pounds and the 10-year average of 2,084 pounds.

In the Southern area, which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas prospective production is placed at 34.8 million bags, about 4 percent more than the 33.4 million bags harvested in 1951. Record crops are anticipated in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas where 1.3 million, 9.5 million, and 13.1 million bags, respectively, are expected to be harvested. In Louisiana, production is placed at 10.9 million bags, 4 percent less than the 1951 crop of 11.3 million bags primarily because acreage for harvest is reduced about 6 percent. California is expected to produce a record crop of 10.6 million bags compared with 10.4 million bags harvested last year.

The 1,984,000 acres of rice seeded this year is virtually the same as the record high seedings of 1,981,000 acres in 1951 but about 5 percent larger than the previous record of 1,883,000 acres in 1949. Compared with 1951, seedings this year in Miss. are 80 percent larger, in Arkansas 5 percent larger, in Louisiana 7 percent smaller, in Texas 3 percent smaller, and in California 5 percent larger.

The estimated 1,956,000 acres remaining for harvest about equals the 1,947,000 acres harvested in 1951, but is 25 percent more than the 10-year average of 1,569,000 acres harvested.

In Mississippi, fair to good stands of rice are reported but due to the hot, dry weather some growers are having difficulty in obtaining sufficient water for irrigation. In Arkansas, the crop is reported to be in fair condition but stands are probably not as good as usual and, due to the extended hot, dry weather during June, water for irrigation is somewhat limited in some areas. In Louisiana, some of the acreage was seeded later than usual but, generally, the crop is in good condition and fields have less than the usual amount of weeds. However, some growers are becoming apprehensive of the supply of water for irrigation and infiltration of salt water is reported in some of the most southernly rice sections of this State. In Texas, the crop is reported to be making good progress under favorable conditions with ample supplies of water for irrigation.

In California, the rice crop is in good condition although growth was retarded temporarily by cool weather in June. The crop was planted about 2 weeks later than usual but most seedings were completed by early June. There is ample water for summer irrigation.

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The commercial apple crop is forecast at 101,767,000 bushels, 8 percent below the revised 1951 crop of 110,660,000 bushels and 8 percent below average. The eastern crop is indicated at 45,274,000 bushels, down about 14 percent from the 1951 crop, 21 percent from the 1950 crop and 3 percent from average. The western crop is forecast at 38,719,000 bushels, up 15 percent from the short 1951 crop, but 19 percent below the large 1950 crop and 13 percent below average. The prospects in the central States are for 17,774,000 bushels, down 27 percent from the 1951 crop and about 8 percent below both the 1950 crop and average.

In the eastern States, cool, rainy weather during blossoming time resulted in poor pollination and the June drop was rather heavy in most States. June was generally favorable for the development of the crop but scab is prevalent in the New England States, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina and the Virginias. The New York crop has an irregular set. The June drop was especially heavy for McIntosh, Northern Spy, Rome and Cortland. Prospects for Rhode Island Greenings are very short in all areas. Baldwins are short of last year in the Ontario area. Wealthy is the only variety of major importance promising a crop larger than last season. The New Jersey crop is sizing rapidly and is clean. The set in Pennsylvania varies by orchards. In general, the set in the northwest part of the State is not as heavy as last year, while in the northeast, the set is spotty with a heavy set of Baldwin, McIntosh and Cortland. In the Adams-Franklin-York area, Yorks have a spotty set. Staymans and Rome are very light. The Maryland crop is sizing very satisfactorily and the crop is generally clean. Golden Delicious is showing a good set and Staymans should be about the same as last year. Rome have a light crop. The dry weather in Virginia during June was favorable for apples since there was ample moisture in the ground to keep the crop growing. In the southern part of the State, Yellow Transparents are being harvested. Rambos were being picked the first week of July. In the principal production areas, Williams Red will be ready for harvest about the third week of July. In West Virginia, the York crop will be good. In North Carolina, a large crop is in prospect.

In Ohio, apples made good growth during June. Harvest of summer varieties will start during the second week of July in the southern part of the State and during the third week in the northern. In Illinois, Jonathan, Delicious and Rome have a poor set. Because of hot weather the Transparent crop failed to make desired size. Marketing of Transparents was completed by the last week of June in the Jackson, Johnson-Union County area but will continue until mid-July in the later areas. Prospects in Michigan declined during June mainly because of an unusually heavy drop in most areas. Generally the set of early varieties is good while the set of late varieties is poor. Golden Delicious has a fair to good set, Northern Spy a fair set, with McIntosh, Delicious and Jonathan having the lightest. Prospects in Wisconsin are fairly good, although in some areas the set is light. In Kentucky, harvest of Transparents and Early Harvest started in late June, a little earlier than usual.

The Washington and Oregon crops were reduced by the late freezes, but prospects are for larger crops than last season. The production outlook in Washington is fair to good for Winesaps and Rome but generally poor for Delicious. The apple crop made excellent progress during June. The Oregon crop has made satisfactory development to date. Compared with last year, a larger crop is expected in Hood River, Umatilla and Jackson Counties but in the commercial counties of the Willamette Valley the crop is smaller. The Newtown crop in the Hood River Valley may be slightly above last year. The California crop has been making good development. The harvest of Gravensteins is expected to start during the second week of July, about two weeks earlier than last season. The Idaho crop is sizing well with fair to good prospects for most varieties. Jonathan and Gano have good crops while Delicious and Rome are expected to be light.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PEACHES: The nation's peach crop is estimated at 68,119,000 bushels, about 2 percent below the June 1 forecast. The crop is 7 percent above the production last year and 35 percent above 1950. The 10-year average production is 68,186,000 bushels. Lower prospects in the major producing Southern States, and Illinois, Michigan and Colorado account for the major portion of the drop from June 1. In the Northern and Middle Atlantic States, prospective production is slightly larger than a month ago.

Production in the 10 Southern States is now estimated at 12,196,000 bushels a decline of 7 percent from a month ago. This compares with the 1951 crop of 13,512,000 bushels and the average of 15,002,000 bushels. Hot, dry weather during June reduced the crop in each of the 10 Southern States except North Carolina. Because of the high temperatures and lack of moisture peaches in most of the Southern States are not sizing up as well as expected earlier. In North Carolina the outlook continued favorable. Harvesting of Elbertas, the principal variety, will get underway about the middle of July with heaviest movement occurring the latter part of the month. Peaches are moving from Georgia in fair volume. Movement of Elbertas will begin about July 10 and reach a peak during the third week of the month. Insect damage has been light and quality is good. In Alabama, harvesting of the Hiley variety in the Chilton County commercial area was underway July 1. Movement of Elbertas is expected to begin about the middle of July--a little later than usual. The Arkansas crop is suffering from heat and drought with the main Elberta crop badly in need of rain on July 1. In Oklahoma extreme drought during June caused further loss to the small crop. The Louisiana crop also was further reduced by dry weather. Peak harvest is expected about July 15. Poor prospects in Texas were further reduced by hot, dry winds the latter part of June. There was light movement of early varieties from Texas around July 1.

Prospects in New York continued favorable with the crop indicated at 1,280,000 bushels--slightly below production last year but a little above average. The Ontario area has good prospects but the crop in other areas is somewhat irregular. Prospects in the Middle Atlantic States (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland) improved during June. Indications now point to a crop of 6,783,000 bushels from this section. In New Jersey, production is expected to be larger than forecast earlier. The fruit is of good size and clean. Movement in New Jersey is expected to begin around mid-July and become heavy about August 1. The Pennsylvania crop made good progress during June and production is now expected to about equal the 1951 crop. In the Adams-Franklin-York area fruit is clean and of good quality. Movement from this area will begin July 15. The outlook for production in Virginia continues to be good. The set was heavy in all parts of the State and more thinning than usual was required. Orchards have been generally well sprayed and a good quality of fruit is expected. Harvest is expected to be slightly earlier than usual. Movement of early varieties will begin around July 10. Harvest of Elbertas, the principal variety, will begin August 1 in southern parts of the State and gradually move northward, probably being completed in northern counties about August 25.

The outlook for peach production in the North Central States declined about 6 percent from June 1. The crop in this section is now forecast at 7,380,000 bushels. This is more than 3 times the small 1951 crop, but 5 percent short of the 10-year average. Practically all of the decrease from June 1 is the result of lower prospects in Illinois and Michigan. The Illinois crop suffered from extensive leaf curl and curculio damage. The prolonged hot period during June curtailed normal sizing. Harvesting of the Elberta crop is expected to start about August 8 and

reach a peak around August 16. In Michigan, the Halehaven crop is in a little better condition than other varieties. Harvest of early varieties will begin about August 10 in southern areas and around August 20 in the west central section of the State. Ohio prospects are good. Harvest is expected to begin the last week of July in the southern part of the State and the first week of August in remaining areas.

The Western States are expecting a crop of 39,421,000 bushels, practically the same as last month. Declining prospects in Colorado, Washington and New Mexico were nearly offset by improved prospects in Idaho, Utah and Oregon. The Colorado crop is estimated at 2,403,000 bushels--6 percent below the June 1 forecast. Production in Colorado last year was only 316,000 bushels. The 10-year average production is 1,881,000 bushels. In California, a total crop of 33,294,000 bushels is in prospect. This is 7 percent below the 1951 production, but about 8 percent above average. The Clingstone crop is forecast at 22,210,000 bushels with Freestone production placed at 11,084,000 bushels. Clingstone harvest began around June 20. Volume movement will occur between July 10 and August 15. Freestone harvest will get underway around July 15. Marketing will be most active between August 10 and September 10.

PEARS: The July 1 forecast for pears is 29,720,000 bushels, 1 percent below the 1951 production and 2 percent below average. The western crop is now indicated at 25,646,000 bushels, a decline of 266,000 from June 1. The forecast compares with a crop of 26,001,000 produced in 1951 and the 10-year average of 24,843,000 bushels. The Bartlett crop in California, Washington and Oregon is forecast at 18,821,000 bushels, 3 percent below 1951. Other pears in the 3 States are indicated at 6,260,000 bushels, down 261,000 from June 1 and slightly below the 1951 crop of 6,434,000 bushels.

In Washington, late spring frosts caused some reduction in the crop. During thinning many misshapen pears were eliminated but a high percentage of marked and poor quality fruit remains. Anjous and Bosc pears are in better condition than Bartletts. Prospects for Oregon Bartletts show some increase over last year for Hood River Valley but this will be largely offset by a decrease in the Rogue River Valley. Some damage in the Rogue River Valley was reported from the low temperatures of June 12 but the over-all loss appears small. The outlook for the fall and winter pears in the Rogue River Valley is under last year's crop but the reduction is more than offset by the larger crop for the Hood River Valley. The Anjou crop is quite promising but the State's output of Bosc pears will probably be less than last year. Bartletts in California continued to make satisfactory development. Harvest may be later than usual in most areas. The first shipment from the Sacramento River district was made during the second week of July.

Prospects in the Eastern States point to a crop of 1,475,000 bushels, about the same as the 1951 crop. The June drop in New York was heavy. Prospects are extremely irregular over the State. Outlook in the Central States is for a crop of 2,601,000 bushels, slightly more than the 1951 crop of 2,548,000. The crop in Michigan has an irregular set. The outlook in Berrien, Kent and Ottawa Counties is good, in Van Buren County fair, while Allegan County has a light crop.

GRAPES: Grape crop prospects on July 1 were 2,934,800 tons, slightly above the 10-year average of 2,807,710 tons but below the 1951 record of 3,385,800 tons. The California crop is indicated at 2,753,000 tons, 15 percent below the 1951 crop but 5 percent above average. The crop in the Great Lakes area is forecast at 126,100 tons, up 22 percent from last year and 6 percent above average.

In California, the set was good, although somewhat lighter than a year ago. Late frosts did some damage to wine grapes in Napa Valley and to lesser extent to Tokays in low lying areas of San Joaquin County. The cool June was not advantageous to the best development of grapes, mainly because of the threat of mildew. Vineyards are in good condition and irrigation water is ample. Thinning of Tokay has been heavier than usual, thus reducing the tonnage but should result in fruit of excellent quality. Shipment of early grapes from the Desert Valleys continues. Fresh shipments of Thompson Seedless from the earlier areas of San Joaquin Valley are expected soon after mid-July.

Of the Great Lakes States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio are expecting smaller crops than a year ago while prospects in Michigan are much above the short 1951 production. In New York, winter damage in Chautauqua County was slightly more than usual. Vines are setting a little lighter than last season. The Pennsylvania crop was damaged by the wind and hail storm of June 8 in the Erie area. Many new shoots were broken and wind caused a heavy drop of berries. The dry weather in mid-June caused some dropping of berries. The crop in the northeastern area of Ohio was also damaged by a local hail and wind storm. In Michigan, vines have generally recovered from the 1950 freeze. Insects and disease have not been troublesome to date.

In Arkansas, prospects are for a crop considerably below last year and somewhat below average. The crop in Washington was not damaged materially by the late spring freezes and weather conditions during June were favorable for the development of the crop.

CITRUS: Harvesting of the 1951-52 orange and grapefruit crops is about finished except for Valencia oranges and summer grapefruit in Southern California. The U. S. orange crop is estimated at 118.3 million boxes--1 percent above the 1950-51 crop and 19 percent above average. About 18 million boxes remained for harvest on July 1 this year--17 million California Valencias, and less than a million Florida Valencias. Last year on July 1, there were 24 million boxes of oranges still available--22½ million California Valencias and 1½ million Florida oranges.

The total grapefruit crop is estimated at 40.4 million boxes--13 percent less than last season and 21 percent less than average. Most of the California summer crop of 1.5 million boxes is yet to be marketed. Abandonment of Florida grapefruit this season is expected to total at least 3 million boxes mainly because of low prices.

California lemons are placed at 12.8 million boxes--5 percent less than last season's crop and slightly below average. About 4 million boxes were still available on July 1 this year compared with about 4½ million a year earlier.

Florida weather during June was hot and some areas were too dry. Most sections, however, were receiving rains by the first week in July. To July 1 about 78 million boxes of oranges were utilized compared with 66 million utilized to July 1 last year. About 3/5 of these were processed in both seasons but a larger percentage was used for frozen concentrate this year. Grapefruit utilization in Florida totaled slightly

loss than last season with more going to fresh markets this year and less to processing.

In Texas, most of the citrus area received rain each week of June. Trees improved greatly during June, but the prospective crop of fruit for the 1952-53 season continues very short. The long period this spring without rain or sufficient irrigation water caused heavy shedding of the main bloom with loss of grapefruit especially heavy. A light set of oranges is holding from the late May bloom but very few grapefruit. Older trees are slower in recovering from the 1951 freeze damage than young trees. New plantings have been light because of the limited supply of nursery stock which is all being produced locally.

The set in Arizona from the 1952 bloom is much lighter than usual. The bloom was ample but the drop was unusually heavy in spite of favorable weather and sufficient irrigation water. Trees are still recovering from cold damage in the previous two winters.

In the California citrus areas, growing conditions continued favorable during June. Summer shedding of new fruit continues but the set still appears to be satisfactory and moisture supplies are adequate to abundant.

PLUMS: The 1952 crop in California and Michigan is forecast at 63,700 tons, compared with 101,800 tons last year and the 10-year average of 84,060 tons. California production is placed at 56,000 tons--41,000 tons below the large crop of 1951 and 23,000 tons short of average. Prospects in Michigan are for a crop of 7,700 tons--2,900 tons above last year's crop and 2,640 tons above average. The harvest and shipment of California plums has continued steadily but not in large volumes. Supply of early varieties has been light, but sizes and quality have been good. Most of the tonnage of the early varieties from interior valleys has been harvested. The bulk of the tonnage of late varieties will originate in the foothill areas.

PRUNES: Production of dried prunes in California this year is forecast at 137,000 tons, 40,000 tons below last year and 46,700 tons below the 10-year average. Prune orchards are in excellent condition, but the set of fruit is quite irregular. Fruit development has been satisfactory to date.

The 1952 crop of prunes in Idaho, Washington and Oregon is estimated at 97,400 tons (fresh basis)--2,000 tons larger than the 1951 crop, but 18,160 tons less than the 10-year average. The crop in Idaho is good. There has been no insect damage and prunes are sizing well. In Washington, conditions during June have been favorable for development of the small crop. Prospects in Oregon are good. June was cool and precipitation above normal in western areas and sizes should be satisfactory. However, prospects in western Oregon are varied as a result of damage from spring frosts.

SWEET CHERRIES: The crop is estimated at 100,300 tons--40 percent more than the short 1951 crop and 9 percent more than average. Prospects declined 5 percent from the June forecast mainly because of rain damage in the Pacific Northwest. The California crop is estimated at a total of 36,100 tons--(15,400 tons of Royal Anns and 20,700 tons of other varieties.) compared with the 1951 crop of 19,800 tons (9,000 tons of Royal Anns and 10,800 tons of other varieties.)

Nearly all California cherries were harvested by July 1. In Washington and Oregon, heavy rains on June 28 and 29 came at the height of sweet cherry harvest and resulted in serious losses from splitting of the ripe cherries. The Yakima area in Washington was probably three-fourths harvested while the Wenatchee area was less than one-third harvested. In the Dalles area of Oregon, about two-thirds of the crop was harvested at the time of the storm. Loss in that area will amount to about 15 percent of the total crop. Picking had just started in the Hood River section so that losses there are heavy. In Western Oregon, damage varied from nothing to complete loss. Idaho, Utah, Montana and Colorado each expect large crops, above last year and above average. Harvest is nearly completed except in Montana where picking will begin about mid-July and continue to the first of August. New York has started harvesting a sweet cherry crop which is about a fifth below the bumper production last year. Harvest will be over soon after mid-July. Pennsylvania and Ohio have good crops, about the same size as last year. Harvest is underway. Michigan has a record crop of 9,100 tons of sweet cherries this year and harvest is underway in all areas.

SOUR CHERRIES: Production is estimated at 140,530 tons--11 percent less than the 1951 crop but 42 percent above average. Production in the Great Lakes States is placed at 129,120 tons, about 7,000 tons less than the June 15 forecast of 136,110 tons. Last year a large crop of 144,000 tons was produced in these States. Prospects in the Western States remain about the same as on June 1 except for a sharp drop in Colorado. Harvest of early cherries in southern Pennsylvania was about completed by the end of the first week in July but in other sections of Pennsylvania and in the Hudson Valley of New York harvest was just getting underway the first week in July. In Ontario County New York, picking will not be active until about July 21. Harvest is finished in southern Ohio and is in full progress in north-central Ohio. In southwest Michigan, harvest started the first week in July and will be in volume by July 10. In the central-west, harvest will begin by July 10 and be general by mid-July. In the important Grand Traverse section, picking will start by mid-July and be general a few days later. In Wisconsin, picking of early Richmonds probably will begin July 10-12 and Montmorencies 5 to 8 days later.

APRICOTS: Production is forecast at 174,800 tons--5 percent below the 1951 crop of 183,200 tons and 24 percent below average. The California crop, at 155,000 tons, is 10 percent below last year and 24 percent below average. The set is very irregular but the crop is developing satisfactorily. Out-of-State shipments to the end of June were slightly above those of the same date last year. Canneries have been in operation in the earlier areas since mid-June and those in the main canning areas of Santa Clara Valley will probably be underway by the third week of July. In Washington, the crop set is better than was expected earlier, but in the Wenatchee area the fruit has not sized well. Picking has already started. The set in Utah is very irregular with some growers having good crops and others having very little fruit.

FIGS AND OLIVES: In California, condition of figs on July 1 was 80 percent of normal, 5 points below a month ago and 4 points below July 1, 1951, but 8 points above the July 1950 condition. First crop Black Missions have been on the fresh market for a few weeks and some fresh shipments to out-of-State markets have been made.

The condition of olives in California on July 1 was 65 percent, 7 points below July 1, 1951 but 10 points above the July 1950 condition. Olives

are reported to have a heavy set in many of the more important producing localities. Thinning will be necessary in some areas in order to produce fruit of good size.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS: The almond crop in California is forecast at 35,300 tons, 17 percent below the 1951 crop of 42,700 tons but 13 percent above average. The set is very irregular among varieties and even within the same orchard. The growth has been satisfactory and this to some extent may offset the light set.

The walnut crop in California and Oregon is forecast at 79,200 tons--4 percent above the 1951 crop of 76,100 tons and 14 percent above the average of 69,770 tons. Walnuts in California have made good development in nearly all localities, although some blight is reported in central and northern counties. In Oregon, June was cool with more than normal rainfall. Warmer weather is now desired for good development of walnuts.

The filbert crop in Oregon and Washington is indicated at 11,240--4,120 tons above 1951 and 4,219 tons above average. Prospects in Oregon are uniformly good. In Washington, the weather has been very favorable for the development of the crop.

POTATOES: For the first time since 1943, the acreage planted to potatoes has been increased. Harvestings to date and the July 1 condition of the growing crop indicate a national production of 339,048,000 bushels. This is 4 percent larger than last year's short crop of 325,708,000 bushels but 18 percent below the 1941-50 average. The indicated yield per acre of 239 bushels has been exceeded only by last year's yield of 241 bushels and the record of 253 bushels in 1950. Estimated plantings of 1,438,000 acres are 4 percent larger than the 1,379,000 acres planted in 1951. Assuming abandonment about in line with recent years, acreage harvested this year is expected to be 1,418,000 acres. This is almost a million acres less than the 1941-50 average acreage and except for 1951 is the smallest acreage since 1863.

For each of the years 1943-1950, inclusive, a surplus of potatoes was produced and certain quantities were removed from commercial marketing channels under Government price support programs. The 1951 crop was produced without a mandatory price support program and growers reduced acreage sharply to get supplies in line with requirements. Last year's production was below market requirements as yields from the reduced acreage were lower than those of a year earlier. Prices began to strengthen as harvest of the late crop got under way and were very strong throughout the marketing of the storage crop. High prices at planting time favored an expansion of acreage from the extremely low level of 1951. However, high production costs, especially seed prices, the high cost and doubtful supply of labor, and the experience of recent years in disposing of surplus crops were restraining influences against an over-expansion of acreage this year.

Compared with last year, growers in the surplus late States of the East increased acreage about an eighth. Increased plantings of about one-third in Maine and a tenth on Long Island much more than offset reduced plantings in upstate New York and Pa. In the late States of the central part of the country, a little more acreage has been planted than last year with North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Iowa accounting for this increase.

For the surplus late States in the West, acreage has been increased 5 percent even though growers in Washington reduced their acreage about a tenth. In each of the other States of this group, acreage was expanded with increases ranging from 2 percent in Colorado to 18 percent in Wyoming. For the 8 intermediate States, acreage was reduced 4 percent despite increased plantings in Delaware and Arizona. Increased plantings of about one-fifth in California, one-fourth in Florida, and one-twelfth in South Carolina more than offset reduced plantings in most of the remaining early States. For this group of States, acreage was increased 3 percent in 1952.

This year's prospective national production is 13 1/3 million bushels larger than last year's crop. Production increases of 15.8 million bushels in the late potato States and 3.3 million bushels in the early States were partially offset by a reduction of 5.8 million bushels in the intermediate States. About two-thirds of the increase in the production now indicated for the late States is in the East and the remainder in the West. A crop a little smaller than the 1951 production is indicated for the late States in the Central part of the country.

The increased production in the late States of the East is caused largely by the increased acreage in Maine and on Long Island, New York. Heavy and frequent rains delayed planting in Aroostook County, Maine and a much-larger-than-usual proportion of this acreage was planted in June. In this important producing area, prospects are not as good as they have been on July 1 of recent years. On Long Island, New York, excessive rains in May were followed by a dry June. A large part of this acreage can be irrigated and the added water lessened deterioration of plants. Digging of Cobblers was expected to get started the week of July 7 in this area. Upstate New York potatoes have made good growth, but as June ended some areas in the western part of the State were becoming dry. Most commercial areas of Pennsylvania experienced dry, hot weather in June and the July 1 condition indicated a yield for this State a little lower than has been realized in each of the last 3 years.

In the central part of the country, a slight increase in acreage is expected to be a little more than offset by reduced yields in 1952. Only in Wisconsin are yields expected to exceed those of last year. Timely rains in late June relieved the dry conditions in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

For the group of 10 late States in the West, yield per acre is expected to be about in line with those of last year. In Nebraska, the commercial early crop has developed satisfactorily and harvest of this acreage was expected to get under way about July 10. For the late crop in this State, yield prospects from the irrigated acreage are favorable but dry land potatoes have been hurt by the recent hot, dry weather. The Idaho crop was planted at about the usual time and conditions have been favorable. Digging of early varieties was expected to get under way the second week of July. The increased plantings in Colorado are in the San Luis Valley where there is ample irrigation water and the crop outlook is very promising. In northern Colorado, an increase in the early acreage was more than offset by reduced late acreage. Throughout Washington, irrigation water appears ample and non-irrigated acreage has received beneficial rain. As June ended, harvest of "Reds" was getting started in Yakima County and digging of "Whites" was expected to get started about mid-July. In Oregon, conditions have been exceptionally favorable for the early crop in Malheur County, favorable in central Oregon, but somewhat unfavorable in the Klamath Basin where June 12 frosts retarded the plants. Yield prospects are generally favorable for the late acreage in California but development in the Tularelake area has been retarded by frost. In this State, digging of the late crop will begin about August 1 in the Delta, at Santa Maria, Saugus and Hesperia.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1952

July 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

For the 8 intermediate States, 1952 production is only about half of average. In most of these States, hot, dry weather in June reduced yields. The acceleration of digging during the past month further reduced yields in Virginia. The season has been one of extremes in New Jersey with a dry June following excess precipitation in May. Digging of Cobblers was expected to get started in this State about mid-July. A decrease in the proportion of the Kansas and Missouri acreage grown by commercial growers and the recent hot, dry weather which seriously curtailed farm-crop yields have combined to give unusually low yields for these States.

The increased acreage in the early States was in the commercial areas of California, Florida, and South Carolina. This shift to higher-yielding States in the early group is largely responsible for the increased yield now indicated for this group of States. Harvest of most of the commercial early acreage in these States neared completion as June ended. In North Carolina and California, especially in North Carolina, only limited acreage remained to be dug during July. Harvest of the summer crop in the Texas Panhandle was active on July 1. Conditions in this area have been favorable.

Supplies available for marketing during July are lighter than usual as hot, dry June weather reduced yield prospects on much non-irrigated acreage that will be dug this month.

SWEETPOTATOES: A sweetpotato crop about one-eighth larger than the 1951 production is now indicated. Even so, prospective production of 31,731,000 bushels is only a little more than half the 1941-50 average and except for last year's crop is the smallest since 1883. A little more acreage has been "set" to sweetpotatoes than was indicated by growers' intentions-to-plant reports of early March. Estimated plantings of 343,000 acres are 8 percent above the 1951 acreage but only a little more than half the 1941-50 average. Abandonment is expected to be very light this year and growers are expected to harvest 338,000 acres of sweetpotatoes, 10 percent more than in 1951 but 46 percent less than average. July 1 condition indicates a yield per acre of 94 bushels, 2 bushels above last year's yield and 1 bushel above average.

The trend in sweetpotato acreage has been downward since reaching a peak of slightly over a million acres in 1932. There was an abrupt drop in acreage last year as growers received disappointingly low prices for the 1950 crop and the weather at transplanting time was unfavorable. The record-high prices received for the 1951 crop and the low level to which the acreage of this crop declined last year are factors conducive to an increased acreage. Offsetting factors are the heavy hand labor requirements of the crop and the opportunities afforded by alternate cash crops. Also, seed sweetpotatoes and plants were high-priced this season. The sharpest increases in acreage are indicated for Texas and Louisiana where most of the acreage grown is commercial. On the other hand, acreage in both New Jersey and California, which also is highly commercial, is unchanged from last year. Sweetpotato production in New Jersey is concentrated in the hands of a relatively few growers in South Jersey and the acreage is very stable.

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In most States, weather was such that growers were generally able to carry out their acreage intentions even though planting was delayed in a few of the States. Earliest plantings got off to a good start but in many States, particularly in the central part of the country, June was too hot and dry even for sweet-potatoes. The past month was particularly unfavorable for late plantings in many areas.

In New Jersey, there was ample moisture through May and even though it turned dry in June, the crop made good vine growth and yield prospects are promising. In the North Central States, yield prospects are favorable in Indiana and Iowa but prospective yields in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas have been reduced by recent hot, dry weather. Prospective yields in Delaware and Maryland are favorable as timely showers have fallen in most producing areas of these States. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, stands are generally uniform and sweetpotatoes have withstood the dry June weather better than other crops. Much of the North Carolina acreage was "set" under unfavorable conditions. Earliest plantings in this State are making good growth but in late-set fields, stands are uneven and growth has been slow. Below-average yields are indicated for Georgia and Florida as dry weather has reduced yield prospects.

In each of the South Central States except Kentucky and Louisiana, below-average yields were indicated on July 1 as hot, dry weather has reduced the prospective crop. The Arkansas and Oklahoma crops have been hit particularly hard. In Louisiana, April and May were favorable for transplanting but plants set in June have suffered from the lack of moisture. The crop in this State is a little later than usual.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1952 planted acreage of sugar beets is estimated at 721,000 acres, compared with 757,000 last year and the 10-year average of 833,000. California, with the largest acreage, shows an increase of 6 percent over last year, most of which is accounted for by the larger acreage of beets planted last fall for harvest in 1952. Other important States showing increases include Nebraska, 3 percent, and Wyoming, 9 percent. Colorado, second only to California in importance, planted 10 percent less acreage than in 1951.

A total of 678,000 acres is expected to be harvested this year, compared with 691,000 acres in 1951. Abandonment, at 6.0 percent, is below the average of 9.9 percent. Weather conditions have been favorable throughout the sugar beet areas this season. Plantings were made under favorable conditions and stands are good generally. Some early damage from washing occurred in Nebraska, but the loss came sufficiently early to allow replanting. Minor damage from flooding and cutworms was also reported in a few western States. Thinning operations were completed on or ahead of schedule because of early plantings and favorable growing conditions.

The indicated average yield of 14.5 tons per acre gives a prospective 1952 production of 9,808,000 tons. This compares with 10,485,000 tons harvested last year and the 10-year average of 10,013,000 tons. With average sugar recovery per ton of beets the presently indicated crop should produce about 1,471,000 tons of sugar, raw value, compared with 1,552,000 tons last year.

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SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Prospects as of July 1 indicate a total production of 7,424,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar and seed, compared with 6,120,000 tons harvested last year. The 10-year average production is 6,216,000 tons. Conditions in Louisiana were ideal until late June when hot, dry weather set in. The crop is well cultivated and generally free of grass and weeds. Sugarcane prospects in Florida are excellent and above average yields per acre are expected. Assuming normal seed requirements and average sugar recovery by States this year's prospective sugarcane crop should produce about 563,000 tons of sugar, raw value. Last year's production was 418,000 tons.

This year's acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 334,000, compared with 318,900 acres harvested for these purposes last year and the 10-year average of 313,000 acres. Louisiana has 293,000 acres, or 5 percent more than the 279,000 harvested last year when the November freeze resulted in abandonment of about 22,000 acres intended for sugar. Florida's acreage is estimated at 41,000 acres, compared with 39,900 acres harvested last year.

TOBACCO: Production of all tobacco, indicated at 2,224 million pounds, is 4.5 percent below the 1951 record crop of 2,328 million pounds and compares with the 1941-50 average of 1,842 million pounds. Production of each class of tobacco is indicated to be lower than produced a year earlier, despite increased acreage for flue-cured and burley.

This year's flue-cured crop is estimated at 1,403 million pounds, 3.4 percent less than the 1,452 million pounds harvested last year but still 32 percent above the 10-year average of 1,064 million pounds. Conditions have been generally favorable for the development of the crop although hot, dry weather in June lowered yield prospects over much of the flue-cured belt.

Fire-cured production is indicated at 51.0 million pounds compared with 59.5 million pounds last year and the 10-year average of 72.9 million pounds. Dry weather has been severe in areas producing types 22 and 23, particularly the latter.

The outlook for burley is for 598 million pounds, only about 3 percent below last year's record crop of 617 million pounds. Lack of sufficient moisture has retarded growth in many areas to date. Production of Maryland tobacco, which is also a light air-cured type, is expected to total 34.3 million pounds in 1952 compared with 41.6 million pounds estimated for 1951.

Production of dark air-cured tobacco is indicated at 29.2 million pounds compared with 31.7 million pounds harvested last year.

Prospective production of cigar tobaccos at 109 million pounds is down significantly from last year. Practically all of the reduction is attributed to fillers since the indicated production of binders and wrappers is only slightly below the 1951 level. Fillers, binders and wrappers are indicated at 46.2, 48.8, and 13.9 million pounds, respectively, compared with 63.0, 48.8 and 14.8 million pounds harvested last year.

The estimated acreage of all tobacco this year totals 1,789,800 acres which is only slightly above the 1,781,400 acres harvested in 1951. Small acreage increases are reported for flue-cured, burley and dark air-cured tobaccos but these were largely offset by declines for other classes. The acreage of flue-cured tobacco, at 1,125,600 acres, is about 1 percent above last year's 1,113,100 acres harvested. Fire-cured acreage for 1952 is estimated at 46,700 acres which is about 5 percent below the 1951 harvested acreage.

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For light air-cured, the estimate of 515,800 acres this season is composed of 466,800 acres of burley which is 2 percent above a year ago, and 49,000 acres of Type 32, Southern Maryland, which is 6 percent below the 1951 harvested acreage. An aggregate total of dark air-cured types, estimated at 26,800 acres is practically the same as last year's harvested acreage. Cigar fillers at 30,600 acres represent a 23 percent reduction from a year ago and binders and wrappers at 31,000 and 13,000 acres, respectively, are only slightly below the acreage harvested in 1951.

HOPS: Production in Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California is forecast at 61,720,000 pounds--2 percent less than the 1951 crop but 27 percent above average. Acreage in production this year totals 38,800 acres compared with 41,200 acres in 1951 and the average of 37,718 acres. These production estimates include unsalable hops under the Hop Control Board regulations.

Washington expects a crop of 27,000,000 pounds, a little below the 1951 crop of 27,387,000 pounds. Acreage is slightly below last year. Most of the hops in this State are in Yakima County where growing conditions have been favorable although warm weather is needed to bring out the bloom. The late crop is expected to be better than the early crop.

Oregon hops are forecast at 16,900,000 pounds, compared with 18,774,000 pounds produced in 1951. Acreage at 13,000 is 1,900 acres less than last season. Late clusters have made very good growth but fuggles are below average.

The California outlook is for a crop of 14,400,000 pounds--slightly below last year. Acreage at 9,000 is 500 acres less than 1951. Prospects are favorable in the Sacramento Valley despite cool, windy weather in June. In the Sonoma and Mendocino areas, hops are uneven because of cold, windy weather in June and some mildew damage.

Idaho expects a crop of 3,420,000 pounds--an increase of 34 percent over last year. Acreage and yield are both considerably higher than last season. Growing conditions have generally been favorable.

PASTURES: Unseasonably hot, dry weather throughout most of June reduced pasture feed sharply in many areas. Nationally, July 1 pasture condition averaged 77 percent of normal--the lowest for that date in the last 15 years, and 13 points below a year ago. This is an 11 point drop from the excellent condition on June 1. Severe to extreme drought areas were in evidence from the lower central Mississippi Valley across the lower Great Plains and also in the extreme Northern Plains (see pasture map, page 6). Late June and early July rains relieved dry areas in the Dakotas and Montana, and showers were helpful elsewhere, but much of the South and lower Midwest still needed rain at the end of the first week of July.

In the New England States, pastures were excellent, with July 1 condition ranging from 92 to 98 percent of normal. However, pastures in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were damaged by the continued hot, dry weather during June and green feed was sharply reduced. In the East North Central area, soil moisture conditions were mostly favorable and pasture feed was generally ample despite hot weather. In the West North Central region, pasture condition at 76 percent of normal, was 22 percentage points below July 1 a year ago. Hot, dry weather during June severely depleted pasture feed in Kansas and Missouri, particularly in central and southern portions of the latter State where extreme drought conditions prevailed on July 1. North Dakota pasture feed was very short on July 1, but heavy rains over the State in late June and early July greatly improved pasture and range feed prospects. In other West North Central States, July 1 conditions were below a year ago, but pastures continued to furnish adequate feed to livestock.

In the South Atlantic States, pastures were adversely affected by high temperatures and lack of moisture through most of June. Pasture condition for the region averaged 77 percent of normal -- the lowest for the month since 1944. Rains in the more Northern States in late June were very beneficial. Pasture condition in the South Central region showed the sharpest seasonal decline of any region. The July 1 condition average of 63 percent was the lowest since 1936 -- 18 points below July 1 a year ago and June 1 this year. Pastures in much of this region were very short and on July 1 supplemental feeding was necessary in some areas. Texas range and pasture feed which had improved earlier deteriorated sharply under the continued hot, windy June weather.

In the West, grasslands in the eastern parts of Montana, Colorado and New Mexico suffered from lack of rain during June and range and pasture feed fell off sharply. In the other States, particularly the Pacific Coast States, temperatures were about average during June and moisture conditions generally favorable, maintaining good range and pasture feed.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production fell off sharply during June as the result of prolonged hot weather and declining pastures. For the month, milk production on farms in the United States totaled 11,867 million pounds, 3 percent less than a year ago, and the lowest output for June in a dozen years. June milk production amounted to 2.52 pounds per capita per day, the lowest for the month in 23 years of records, and 14 percent less than the 1941-50 average for June.

On July 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters averaged 19.34 pounds per day, the lowest for the date since 1948. From June 1 to July 1, production per cow decreased 7 percent, nearly double the usual decline during the period. The decrease was much sharper than usual in the South where milk cows suffered from long periods of abnormally high temperatures and lack of rain contributed to rapid drying up of pasture feed. In both the South Atlantic and South Central regions, July 1 milk production per cow was the lowest since 1944 and below average for the first time in a number of years. In regions outside the South, milk production per cow, though declining more rapidly than average during June, was above the 10-year average for July 1, especially in the East North Central States where conditions were favorable for milk production. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow on July 1 was 5 percent above average, but 4 percent lower than at the same time last year. Some 75.3 percent of the milk cows in crop reporters herds were milked on July 1, less than in most recent years.

Among the 30 States for which monthly estimates are available, June milk production was above the 10-year average along most of the East Coast, in Northern States from Wisconsin eastward, in California, and in a few other scattered States. It was higher than a year ago in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and several less important States. On the other hand, June milk production was the lowest in about 2 decades of record in Illinois, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, and Washington.

In the Plains States from Montana and North Dakota southward through Texas, June milk production this year averaged about one-fourth below the 10-year average for the month.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1952

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State:	June average: 1941-50:	June 1951	May 1952	June 1952	State:	June average: 1941-50:	June 1951	May 1952	June 1952
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	96	103	109	99	W.Va.	86	91	77	78
Pa.	504	541	563	517	N.C.	138	146	150	144
Ohio	534	544	556	552	S.C.	53	52	55	53
Ind.	369	396	412	407	Ky.	235	259	245	245
Ill.	555	532	494	488	Tenn.	223	237	232	220
Mich.	556	560	547	573	Ala.	124	121	127	125
Wis.	1,660	1,716	1,722	1,744	Miss.	144	149	149	140
Minn.	944	876	860	898	Okl.	258	191	196	179
Iowa	714	637	602	611	Tex.	394	327	323	298
Mo.	415	445	417	403	Mont.	78	62	55	60
N.Dak.	257	217	195	211	Idaho	137	120	120	121
S.Dak.	204	171	145	157	Utah	66	66	63	68
Nebr.	292	240	225	231	Wash.	202	175	182	167
Kans.	302	258	247	232	Oreg.	150	133	138	133
Va.	173	195	191	182	Calif.	526	552	592	552
					Other				
					States	1,996	2,100	2,060	1,979
					U. S.	12,385	12,212	12,049	11,867

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,032,000,000 eggs in June -- 1 percent less than in June last year, but 1 percent more than the 1941-50 average. Decreases from last year were 4 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central States. Egg production in the West and North Atlantic States was 7 percent and 5 percent respectively above a year ago. Egg production for the first 6 months of this year was 4 percent larger than in these months last year.

Rate of egg production in June was 16.3 eggs per layer -- 2 percent below last year. The hot weather which prevailed over most of the country during June was mainly responsible for the decrease in egg production per layer. The rate was 3 percent below a year ago in the North Central, South Atlantic and South Central States and 1 percent below in the North Atlantic States. The rate in the Western States was 2 percent above a year ago and a record June rate of lay of 17.2 eggs per layer was reached. Weather in this region was favorable for egg production. The Pacific Coast States had comparatively cool weather during most of June. Rate per layer on hand during the first 6 months of this year was 99.0 eggs, compared with 97.2 last year and the average of 89.4 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 308,636,000 layers in June -- 2 percent more than in June last year, but 3 percent below the 1941-50 average. Numbers of layers were up from last year in all areas except the North Central States. The number of layers in the East and West North Central States was slightly below last year. The decrease in layers from June 1 to July 1 was about 6 percent, compared with 4 percent last year and with the average of 6 percent.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms July 1 are estimated at 466,685,000 --- 8 percent less than a year ago and 19 percent below the average. Young chicken holdings were smaller than a year ago in all areas of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 3 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the West, 7 percent in the South Central, 8 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic and 13 percent in the West North Central States.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 35.7 cents per dozen, compared with 44.7 cents a year ago. Egg markets in June were steady to firm. Prices advanced on all grades, but particularly on top grades as hot weather during the month caused a sharp drop in the proportion of fine quality receipts received at principal markets. While top grades were short of demand, average to poor stock was in accumulation.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 24.7 cents per pound live weight on June 15, compared with 24.3 cents on May 15 and 28.6 cents a year ago. Markets during the month were steady on young stock and weak on hens. Supplies of young stock were ample, but not excessive, as was the case in May. Prices tended slightly higher at the close of the month. Receipts of hens were ample to excessive in most markets during the month.

Turkey prices on June 15 averaged 32.3 cents per pound, compared with 35.8 cents a year ago. Turkey markets were weak during June. Supplies on all classes and weights were in excess of the light demand prevailing during the month. Prices declined 4 to 4½ cents on dressed fryers, 8½ - 9 cents a pound on young hens and 1½ to 3½ cents on young toms.

The mid-June cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$4.21 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.95 a year ago. The egg-feed, chickenfeed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year ago.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS
AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JULY 1

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	41,056	60,305	89,406	29,553	60,681	29,389	310,389
1951	48,777	58,956	80,628	29,649	50,627	28,525	297,162
1952	51,248	58,219	78,913	29,571	51,499	30,001	299,451

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, JULY 1

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	70,151	119,892	183,295	56,640	102,307	42,254	574,540
1951	80,458	112,694	149,702	49,327	79,459	36,521	508,161
1952	78,107	103,804	130,972	45,625	73,685	34,492	466,685

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

	Number						
1941-50 (Av.)	52.1	51.3	51.0	43.4	42.6	51.9	48.9
1951	54.7	55.2	55.8	48.1	46.9	54.3	53.1
1952	53.3	53.1	52.7	45.2	44.2	56.3	51.0

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1930-52

Year	Corn, all:	Oats	Barley	Sorghums : (including: Winter : sorghum)	Wheat : Spring	All	
Thousand acres							
1930	101,465	39,847	12,629	8,862	41,111	21,526	62,637
1931	106,866	40,193	11,181	10,281	43,488	14,216	57,704
1932	110,577	41,700	13,206	11,158	36,101	21,750	57,851
1933	105,918	36,528	9,641	11,788	30,348	19,076	49,424
1934	92,193	29,455	6,577	11,724	34,683	8,664	43,347
1935	95,974	40,109	12,436	14,620	33,602	17,703	51,305
1936	93,154	33,654	8,329	10,762	37,944	11,181	49,125
1937	93,930	35,542	9,969	11,741	47,075	17,094	64,169
1938	92,160	36,042	10,610	14,272	49,567	19,630	69,197
1939	88,279	33,466	12,739	15,679	37,681	14,988	52,669
1940	86,429	35,431	13,525	19,370	36,095	17,178	53,273
1941	85,357	38,161	14,276	17,905	39,778	16,157	55,935
1942	87,367	38,197	16,958	15,004	36,020	13,753	49,773
1943	92,060	38,914	14,900	16,413	34,563	16,792	51,355
1944	94,014	39,741	12,301	18,038	41,125	18,624	52,749
1945	87,625	41,739	10,454	14,498	47,024	18,143	65,167
1946	87,585	42,812	10,380	13,403	42,371	18,734	67,105
1947	82,836	37,855	10,955	10,850	54,935	19,584	74,519
1948	84,778	39,280	11,905	12,679	52,963	19,455	72,418
1949	85,602	39,236	9,872	10,789	54,414	21,496	75,910
1950	81,817	40,733	11,153	15,408	43,253	18,357	61,610
1951	81,306	36,454	9,391	13,921	39,762	21,662	61,424
1952	82,232	38,622	8,236	12,621	50,278	20,129	70,407

Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay	Tobacco
<u>Thousand acres</u>						
1930	3,646	966	3,780	42,444	67,947	2,124.2
1931	3,159	965	2,431	38,704	68,160	1,988.1
1932	3,350	874	1,988	35,891	70,412	1,404.6
1933	2,405	798	1,341	29,383	68,439	1,739.4
1934	1,921	812	1,002	26,866	65,387	1,273.1
1935	4,066	817	2,126	27,509	68,550	1,439.1
1936	2,694	981	1,125	29,755	67,732	1,440.9
1937	3,325	1,099	927	33,623	66,001	1,752.8
1938	4,087	1,076	905	24,248	68,175	1,600.7
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	69,243	1,999.7
1940	3,204	1,069	3,182	23,861	73,058	1,410.2
1941	3,573	1,214	3,266	22,236	73,136	1,306.5
1942	3,792	1,457	4,408	22,602	74,827	1,377.3
1943	2,652	1,472	5,691	21,610	77,004	1,458.0
1944	2,132	1,480	2,610	19,617	77,639	1,749.9
1945	1,850	1,499	3,785	17,029	76,697	1,820.7
1946	1,597	1,582	2,432	17,584	73,741	1,960.8
1947	1,991	1,708	4,129	21,330	74,666	1,851.6
1948	2,058	1,804	4,973	22,911	71,817	1,553.6
1949	1,554	1,857	5,048	27,439	71,464	1,623.2
1950	1,744	1,620	4,090	17,843	74,368	1,599.0
1951	1,733	1,947	3,904	26,687	74,718	1,721.4
1952	1,350	1,956	3,395	22,444	75,400	1,789.8

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1952

July 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1930-52 (Continued)

Year	Beans, : dry : edible	Peas, : dry : field	Soybeans: : grown : alone	Soybeans : for : beans	Cowpeas : grown : alone	Peanuts : grown : alone	Sugar beets
Thousand acres							
1930	2,160	229	3,072	1,074	1,357	1,433	776
1931	1,947	241	3,835	1,141	2,095	1,773	713
1932	1,431	219	3,704	1,001	3,023	2,042	764
1933	1,729	258	3,537	1,044	2,487	1,717	983
1934	1,461	277	5,764	1,556	2,713	2,015	770
1935	1,865	320	6,966	2,915	2,342	1,972	763
1936	1,626	236	6,127	2,359	3,373	2,127	776
1937	1,695	227	6,332	2,586	3,648	1,967	753
1938	1,643	165	7,318	3,035	3,296	2,236	925
1939	1,679	169	9,565	4,315	3,168	2,563	918
1940	1,903	247	10,487	4,807	3,357	2,599	912
1941	2,019	291	10,068	5,889	3,770	2,451	755
1942	1,925	493	13,696	9,894	3,382	4,329	954
1943	2,362	795	14,191	10,397	2,223	4,775	550
1944	1,996	719	13,118	10,245	1,582	3,851	555
1945	1,487	518	13,056	10,740	1,486	3,853	713
1946	1,622	492	11,706	9,932	1,218	3,883	802
1947	1,778	513	13,052	11,411	1,156	4,094	879
1948	1,938	298	11,987	10,682	1,189	3,824	694
1949	1,885	354	11,872	10,482	1,266	2,765	687
1950	1,512	233	15,129	13,814	1,177	2,670	925
1951	1,417	290	14,838	13,211	929	2,597	691
1952 1/	1,317	223	15,291	13,906	---	2,046	678
Year	Sorgho : for sirup	Sugarcane, : all	Potatoes	Sweet- : potatoes	52 crops : harvested	52 crops : planted or grown 2/	
Thousand acres							
1930	190	314.5	3,133.9	670	359,896	369,550	
1931	313	310.4	3,489.5	854	355,818	370,589	
1932	354	365.9	3,568.2	1,059	361,794	375,471	
1933	360	375.8	3,422.6	907	330,850	373,124	
1934	330	413.6	3,599.2	959	294,736	338,965	
1935	285	427.4	3,468.8	944	336,050	361,837	
1936	245	402.2	2,959.9	769	313,845	360,239	
1937	210	448.1	3,054.9	768	338,449	363,018	
1938	197	449.9	2,870.1	793	338,448	354,269	
1939	189	418.0	2,812.8	728.0	321,885	342,646	
1940	186	371.9	2,832.1	647.7	331,510	347,830	
1941	176	396.6	2,692.6	730.9	335,310	347,654	
1942	221	428.7	2,670.8	687.0	339,316	351,329	
1943	207	429.9	3,239.0	856.6	347,772	361,536	
1944	187	412.3	2,779.8	726.0	352,666	365,631	
1945	146	416.4	2,664.3	645.9	345,324	356,102	
1946	154	424.9	2,526.6	637.0	342,770	352,799	
1947	131	425.2	2,001.3	546.6	346,157	355,959	
1948	80	401.6	1,980.7	455.3	347,805	359,241	
1949	53	396.3	1,758.6	472.1	351,946	364,872	
1950	58	382.5	1,696.4	492.4	336,672	353,395	
1951	45	348.9	1,353.1	308.0	336,000	362,330	
1952 1/	---	4/334.0	1,418.2	337.7	3/345,519	358,503	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes the principal crops (as revised) in addition to various minor crops. 3/ Includes an allowance at the 1951 level for cowpeas grown alone and sorgho for sirup. 4/ For sugar and seed only.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1951 and 1952

State	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Potatoes	Sweetpotatoes					
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Thousand acres										
Maine	15	15	131	102	6	6	103	136	---	---
N.H.	14	13	10	8	---	---	3.9	4.1	---	---
Vt.	68	64	68	61	1	1	4.1	4.1	---	---
Mass.	36	36	11	12	---	---	8.2	9.2	---	---
R.I.	7	7	2	2	---	---	4.0	4.6	---	---
Conn.	38	38	9	10	---	---	7.9	9.2	---	---
N.Y.	646	646	798	806	76	65	102	105	---	---
N.J.	186	195	49	50	20	18	23	27	14	14
Pa.	1,338	1,373	800	816	164	154	70	66	---	---
Ohio	3,546	3,581	1,239	1,301	23	22	25	25	---	---
Ind.	4,596	4,633	1,424	1,438	26	24	14	13	.6	.6
Ill.	9,104	9,286	3,419	3,419	33	23	7.5	7.0	1.2	1.1
Mich.	1,672	1,689	1,513	1,589	117	83	63	59	---	---
Wis.	2,489	2,414	2,970	3,000	205	92	55	59	---	---
Minn.	5,521	5,300	5,023	5,375	1,437	1,150	73	72	---	---
Iowa	10,687	10,847	5,731	6,247	36	26	8	10	1.0	1.0
Mo.	4,447	4,358	1,489	1,474	71	60	15	13.2	2.5	2.0
N.Dak.	1,258	1,157	2,072	1,803	2,334	2,031	84	91	---	---
S.Dak.	4,084	3,757	3,231	3,683	879	677	11	11	---	---
Nebr.	7,369	7,222	2,319	2,690	254	203	33	34	---	---
Kans.	2,791	2,875	1,186	1,020	343	206	7.2	5.5	1.5	1.5
Del.	156	169	9	9	13	12	3.5	4.9	.7	.8
Md.	455	480	61	62	80	75	8.2	7.4	5.0	5.0
Va.	973	983	180	175	90	81	37	37	17	17
W.Va.	223	219	63	70	13	11	15	15	---	---
N.C.	2,196	2,218	542	531	41	40	49	49	40	42
S.C.	1,323	1,257	718	711	22	25	13	14	28	26
Ga.	3,127	3,221	764	810	5	7	7	6	27	30
Fla.	606	642	117	146	---	---	24.6	31.3	7.5	7.5
Ky.	2,180	2,158	138	156	99	93	20	19	5.5	4.8
Tenn.	2,065	2,044	302	320	76	74	19	18	11	13
Ala.	2,482	2,482	203	223	---	---	31	29	21	20
Minn.	1,865	1,865	197	209	---	---	10	8	25	24
Ark.	1,052	1,041	223	172	7	6	14	12	7	7
La.	725	718	93	112	---	---	12.3	10.5	66	82
Okla.	1,029	885	810	567	90	34	6.5	6.5	3	3.5
Tex.	2,308	2,331	1,255	1,380	113	99	19.5	17.0	22	30
Mont.	180	160	502	517	504	564	10.3	11.2	---	---
Idaho	37	46	212	225	342	356	136	143	---	---
Wyo.	54	55	186	184	158	155	6.8	8.0	---	---
Colo.	645	587	260	281	518	477	47	48	---	---
N.Mex.	90	99	38	42	29	29	1.2	1.0	---	---
Ariz.	34	36	23	22	141	145	3.8	4.2	---	---
Utah	32	34	48	55	147	153	11.8	13.5	---	---
Nev.	3	3	13	13	26	27	1.4	1.6	---	---
Wash.	19	22	225	205	101	91	29	26	---	---
Oreg.	26	27	429	446	362	297	34	36	---	---
Calif.	69	76	484	503	1,838	1,875	81	96	10	10
U.S.	83,866	83,369	41,594	43,052	10,840	9,567	1,378.7	1,438.0	316.5	342.8

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1951 AND 1952

	Winter		All spring		Durum		Other spring		All	
State	wheat	1/	wheat		wheat		wheat		wheat	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Thousand acres										
N.Y.	422	452	6	5	---	---	6	5	428	457
N.J.	106	107	---	---	---	---	---	---	106	107
Pa.	862	871	---	---	---	---	---	---	862	871
Ohio	2,085	2,335	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,085	2,335
Ind.	1,621	1,637	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,621	1,637
Ill.	1,859	1,896	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,859	1,896
Mich.	1,243	1,454	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,243	1,454
Wis.	29	33	53	41	---	---	53	41	82	74
Minn.	73	69	1,025	1,138	36	30	989	1,108	1,098	1,207
Iowa	258	181	14	12	---	---	14	12	272	193
Mo.	1,727	1,347	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,727	1,347
N.Dak.	---	---	10,718	10,884	2,174	1,913	8,544	8,971	10,718	10,884
S.Dak.	451	361	3,550	3,590	376	353	3,174	3,237	4,001	3,951
Nebr.	4,607	4,607	66	56	---	---	66	56	4,673	4,663
Kans.	14,773	15,068	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,773	15,068
Del.	61	61	---	---	---	---	---	---	61	61
Md.	283	280	---	---	---	---	---	---	283	280
Va.	383	379	---	---	---	---	---	---	383	379
W.Va.	73	67	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	67
N.C.	415	411	---	---	---	---	---	---	415	411
S.C.	180	212	---	---	---	---	---	---	180	212
Ga.	105	131	---	---	---	---	---	---	105	131
Ky.	323	326	---	---	---	---	---	---	323	326
Tenn.	213	245	---	---	---	---	---	---	213	245
Ala.	8	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	10
Miss.	7	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	12
Ark.	27	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	27	30
Okla.	6,265	6,140	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,265	6,140
Tex.	6,049	5,021	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,049	5,021
Mont.	1,500	1,725	4,774	4,392	---	---	4,774	4,392	6,274	6,117
Idaho	868	937	733	704	---	---	733	704	1,601	1,641
Wyo.	322	354	100	91	---	---	100	91	422	445
Colo.	3,548	3,654	120	82	---	---	120	82	3,668	3,736
N.Mex.	700	630	25	25	---	---	25	25	725	655
Ariz.	26	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	22
Utah	359	359	103	105	---	---	103	105	462	464
Nev.	4	4	15	16	---	---	15	16	19	20
Wash.	2,456	2,726	647	401	---	---	647	401	3,103	3,127
Oreg.	836	953	308	176	---	---	308	176	1,144	1,129
Calif.	675	716	---	---	---	---	---	---	675	716
U.S.	55,802	55,823	22,257	21,718	2,586	2,296	19,671	19,422	78,059	77,541

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1952

July 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1951 and 1952

State	Flaxseed ^{1/}		Rice		Beans dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Thousand acres									
Maine	---	---	---	---	8	9	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	142	153	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14	14
Mich.	6	6	---	---	392	384	---	---	65	55
Wis.	13	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Minn.	1,259	1,108	---	---	---	---	3	4	2/	2/
Iowa	61	37	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mo.	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Dak.	1,978	1,721	---	---	---	---	5	4	2/	2/
S.Dak.	597	501	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	78	60	---	---	59	61
Kans.	14	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Miss.	---	---	30	54	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	---	452	475	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	---	---	611	563	---	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	5	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tex.	65	119	569	552	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mont.	47	17	---	---	9	7	5	5	49	40
Idaho	---	---	---	---	141	120	85	68	71	63
Wyo.	1	---	---	---	61	55	2	7	32	35
Colo.	---	---	---	---	230	184	18	14	132	119
N.Mex.	---	---	---	---	74	50	---	---	2/	2/
Ariz.	4	2	---	---	9	8	---	---	2/	2/
Utah	---	---	---	---	11	11	---	---	28	24
Wash.	2	---	---	---	18	18	188	126	2/	2/
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	10	2/	2/
Calif.	61	45	319	335	350	313	4	51/148	1/157	1/157
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	159	153
U.S.	4,114	3,585	1,981	1,984	1,523	1,372	323	243	757	721

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

2/ Included in "Other States".

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	harvest:	1941-50:	cated:	1941-50:	cated:			
	1941-50:	1951	1952	1952	1951	1952			
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	329	407	440	25.2	25.0	28.0	8,394	10,175	12,320
N.J.	65	81	80	22.6	26.0	26.0	1,481	2,106	2,080
Pa.	883	837	845	20.9	22.5	23.0	18,516	18,832	19,435
Ohio	1,996	1,906	2,268	23.3	18.0	24.0	46,901	34,308	54,432
Ind.	1,432	1,426	1,611	20.4	16.5	24.5	29,784	23,529	39,470
Ill.	1,383	1,757	1,827	19.0	19.0	25.0	26,939	33,383	45,675
Mich.	988	1,232	1,441	24.4	25.0	26.5	24,571	30,800	38,186
Wis.	32	28	32	21.6	24.5	25.0	693	686	800
Minn.	107	65	60	18.5	22.5	21.0	1,968	1,462	1,260
Iowa	193	141	149	19.8	14.0	21.0	3,910	1,974	3,129
Mo.	1,264	1,318	1,199	15.9	17.0	22.0	20,644	22,406	26,378
S. Dak.	241	351	326	14.5	18.0	17.0	3,590	6,318	5,542
Nebr.	3,462	3,947	4,302	19.7	14.5	23.0	69,013	57,232	98,946
Kans.	12,486	9,701	14,357	15.9	13.0	21.0	197,903	126,113	301,497
Del.	63	58	58	18.8	20.5	19.0	1,178	1,189	1,102
Md.	329	262	254	19.4	20.5	20.0	6,402	5,371	5,080
Va.	452	357	353	17.0	21.0	21.0	7,661	7,497	7,413
W. Va.	83	58	55	17.7	18.5	20.0	1,452	1,073	1,100
N. C.	435	381	377	15.4	23.0	23.0	6,693	8,763	8,671
S. C.	213	175	206	13.9	20.0	20.0	2,934	3,500	4,120
Ga.	172	97	122	12.6	18.5	19.0	2,162	1,794	2,318
Ky.	330	223	227	15.6	16.0	20.0	5,173	3,568	4,540
Tenn.	316	195	230	13.9	15.5	18.0	4,405	3,022	4,140
Ala.	14	6	9	14.8	21.0	18.0	209	126	162
Miss.	11	3	8	21.8	25.0	26.0	244	75	208
Ark.	28	18	21	13.2	15.5	18.0	367	279	378
Okla.	5,365	4,095	5,733	13.2	9.5	19.0	71,737	38,902	108,927
Tex.	4,744	1,923	3,365	12.4	9.0	12.0	60,347	17,307	40,380
Mont.	1,350	1,334	1,534	20.8	22.0	16.0	27,974	29,348	24,544
Idaho	748	759	850	25.3	22.0	23.0	18,782	16,698	19,550
Wyo.	198	284	318	20.2	18.0	18.0	4,021	5,112	5,724
Colo.	1,821	2,375	3,040	19.3	14.0	16.0	34,872	33,250	48,640
N. Mex.	334	143	114	11.0	5.5	5.0	3,800	786	570
Ariz.	26	22	18	22.0	26.0	26.0	571	572	468
Utah	252	323	339	20.0	18.0	14.0	4,977	5,814	4,746
Nev.	5	4	4	27.7	28.0	29.0	141	112	116
Wash.	1,781	2,144	2,530	28.1	28.0	26.0	49,953	60,032	65,780
Oreg.	713	753	911	26.2	29.5	28.5	18,620	22,214	25,964
Calif.	602	573	665	18.3	17.0	22.0	10,990	9,741	14,630
U.S.	45,245	39,762	50,278	17.7	16.2	20.9	799,977	645,469	1,048,421

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1952
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For							
	Average:	1951	harvest:	Average:	1951	cated:	Average:	1951	cated
	1941-50:	1952	1941-50:	1952	1941-50:	1952	1941-50:	1952	1952
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	5	6	5	20.7	24.0	23.0	109	144	115
Wis.	56	52	40	22.8	22.5	27.0	1,307	1,170	1,080
Minn.	1,017	975	1,073	17.2	18.5	14.0	17,451	18,038	15,022
Iowa	15	14	12	17.2	17.0	20.0	250	238	240
N.Dak.	7,079	8,370	8,343	15.4	14.5	7.5	107,540	121,365	62,572
S.Dak.	2,804	3,121	3,059	12.5	14.5	8.5	34,701	45,254	26,001
Nebr.	78	58	48	13.8	14.5	14.0	1,053	841	672
Mont.	2,860	4,576	3,865	15.8	15.0	9.0	44,558	68,640	34,785
Idaho	431	721	686	31.1	29.5	29.5	13,378	21,270	20,237
Wyo.	85	91	82	17.0	18.0	16.0	1,446	1,638	1,312
Colo.	138	101	62	18.2	17.0	24.5	2,498	1,717	1,519
N.Mex.	21	22	21	14.7	14.0	14.5	305	308	304
Utah	69	99	101	32.7	33.0	31.0	2,259	3,267	3,131
Nev.	12	13	15	27.9	30.0	30.0	341	390	450
Wash.	640	630	384	22.5	24.0	21.0	14,442	15,120	8,064
Oreg.	200	225	168	23.8	23.0	24.5	4,720	6,785	4,116
U.S.	15,530	19,144	17,964	16.1	16.0	10.0	246,738	306,185	172,620

DURUM WHEAT									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For							
	Average:	1951	harvest:	Average:	1951	cated:	Average:	1951	cated
	1941-50:	1952	1941-50:	1952	1941-50:	1952	1941-50:	1952	1952
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	58	36	29	16.7	14.5	12.0	927	522	348
N.Dak.	2,244	2,115	1,798	15.3	14.0	9.5	33,400	29,610	17,081
S.Dak.	277	367	338	13.2	15.5	10.5	3,623	5,688	3,549
3 States	2,579	2,518	2,165	15.0	14.2	9.7	37,950	35,820	20,978

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States 1/

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 2/	(Winter & Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
1944	467,778	202,850	235,772	30,328	123,383	1,060,111
1945	520,743	207,921	220,982	33,281	124,696	1,107,623
1946	581,398	183,061	215,213	36,308	136,138	1,152,118
1947	744,093	209,843	220,313	44,912	139,250	1,358,911
1948	648,177	211,445	225,634	45,829	163,826	1,294,911
1949	541,514	202,720	169,244	39,503	145,434	1,098,415
1950	459,084	162,221	207,263	37,948	152,873	1,019,389
1951	376,636	150,748	261,830	36,572	161,688	987,474
1952 3/	705,502	202,270	146,027	21,378	173,842	1,249,019

1/ Estimates for 1944-51 revised.

2/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

3/ Indicated July 1, 1952.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	harvest	Average	1951	Indi-	Average	1951	Indi-
	Average:	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	cated	1941-50	1951	cated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	13	15	15	38.3	36.0	41.0	490	540	615
N.H.	13	14	13	43.3	43.0	45.0	551	602	585
Vt.	61	68	64	42.0	41.0	46.0	2,565	2,788	2,944
Mass.	39	36	36	43.2	47.0	47.0	1,690	1,692	1,692
R.I.	8	7	7	40.3	41.0	43.0	314	227	301
Conn.	46	38	33	43.5	45.0	47.0	1,993	1,710	1,786
N.Y.	656	639	639	38.4	44.0	44.0	25,248	28,116	28,116
N.J.	187	185	194	43.0	52.5	50.0	7,994	9,712	9,700
Pa.	1,329	1,321	1,361	42.7	46.0	47.0	56,703	60,766	63,967
Ohio	3,473	3,532	3,567	50.2	48.0	55.0	174,250	169,536	196,185
Ind.	4,389	4,555	4,601	49.1	53.0	54.0	215,425	241,415	248,454
Ill.	8,534	8,943	9,211	51.0	55.0	57.0	436,062	491,865	525,027
Mich.	1,648	1,664	1,681	35.9	41.5	42.0	59,155	69,056	70,602
Wis.	2,545	2,413	2,390	43.7	43.0	48.0	111,416	103,759	114,720
Minn.	5,508	5,444	5,281	41.9	39.5	46.0	222,046	215,038	242,926
Iowa	10,516	10,484	10,799	50.6	45.0	60.0	532,801	471,780	647,940
Mo.	4,203	3,883	4,271	34.5	34.0	39.0	145,301	132,022	166,569
N.Dak.	1,162	1,228	1,142	22.0	19.0	22.0	26,010	23,332	25,124
S.Dak.	3,673	3,892	3,658	26.5	22.0	34.0	97,944	85,624	124,372
Nebr.	7,626	7,080	7,080	29.3	26.5	36.0	223,532	187,620	254,880
Kans.	2,835	2,429	2,760	25.5	24.0	25.0	71,894	58,296	69,000
Del.	136	155	167	31.0	37.0	40.0	4,219	5,735	6,680
Md.	458	454	477	38.5	45.0	44.0	17,626	20,430	20,988
Va.	1,150	968	968	34.0	43.0	44.0	38,113	41,624	42,592
W.Va.	311	220	216	36.8	39.0	43.0	11,306	8,580	9,288
N.C.	2,253	2,181	2,203	26.5	31.0	29.0	59,560	67,611	63,887
S.C.	1,476	1,316	1,250	17.8	20.0	20.0	26,118	26,320	25,000
Ga.	3,348	3,096	3,189	13.4	16.0	16.0	44,673	49,536	51,024
Fla.	658	601	637	11.2	16.0	13.0	7,378	9,616	8,281
Ky.	2,370	2,151	2,129	32.8	37.5	38.0	77,241	80,662	80,902
Tenn.	2,328	2,012	1,992	27.9	30.0	31.0	64,488	60,360	61,752
Ala.	2,827	2,437	2,461	16.6	19.0	19.0	46,470	46,303	46,759
Miss.	2,442	1,774	1,809	18.3	21.5	20.0	44,293	38,141	36,180
Ark.	1,522	988	998	19.3	23.5	20.0	28,821	23,218	19,960
La.	1,070	709	709	16.6	23.0	22.0	17,493	16,307	15,598
Okla.	1,398	984	846	18.4	21.5	17.0	25,052	21,156	14,382
Tex.	3,520	2,278	2,301	16.5	18.5	17.0	56,861	42,143	39,117
Mont.	188	165	145	16.2	14.5	13.0	3,073	2,392	1,885
Idaho	34	36	45	47.0	54.5	53.0	1,592	1,962	2,385
Wyo.	80	52	54	16.6	15.0	19.0	1,290	780	1,026
Colo.	723	607	546	20.9	26.0	25.0	14,622	15,782	13,650
N.Mex.	142	72	86	14.6	15.5	16.0	2,045	1,116	1,376
Ariz.	32	32	35	12.3	10.0	16.0	388	320	560
Utah	26	31	33	31.8	37.0	34.0	831	1,147	1,122
Nev.	2	3	3	31.1	40.0	40.0	74	120	120
Wash.	21	19	22	48.6	58.0	59.0	1,011	1,102	1,298
Oreg.	36	26	27	37.4	42.0	44.0	1,310	1,092	1,188
Calif.	71	69	76	32.7	33.5	34.0	2,321	2,312	2,584
U.S.	86,909	81,306	82,232	34.7	36.2	40.9	3,011,652	2,941,423	3,365,089

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1

State	Corn for grain			Old wheat			Old oats		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
	:1941-50:			:1941-50:			:1941-50:		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	8	4	4	---	---	---	553	446	752
N.H.	12	8	6	---	---	---	39	25	18
Vt.	12	22	10	---	---	---	182	112	177
Mass.	56	42	56	---	---	---	18	18	22
R.I.	8	8	7	---	---	---	3	3	3
Conn.	68	59	54	---	---	---	17	17	16
N.Y.	1,338	2,414	2,136	797	1,361	671	4,381	5,565	6,161
N.J.	1,566	2,483	2,268	112	117	105	226	319	278
Pa.	10,580	13,782	13,563	1,561	1,899	1,412	3,902	4,457	5,174
Ohio	37,076	42,656	38,408	2,339	1,631	858	6,555	4,830	7,497
Ind.	52,954	51,252	67,567	1,146	483	353	6,398	6,248	6,614
Ill.	115,077	122,522	128,957	890	276	334	17,639	21,789	18,704
Mich.	11,830	15,076	17,199	2,094	1,928	1,540	9,550	9,806	10,833
Wis.	13,594	16,196	11,885	520	479	297	20,104	26,945	25,794
Minn.	51,163	47,621	30,363	3,482	1,706	1,001	31,715	35,860	40,425
Iowa	199,510	195,954	120,370	512	273	243	35,523	56,822	36,577
Mo.	35,914	49,037	25,085	1,203	595	1,008	6,770	7,142	4,161
N.Dak.	1,917	2,712	980	23,864	24,797	27,176	19,865	20,423	20,452
S.Dak.	25,831	24,531	10,080	7,678	5,023	8,016	20,631	22,382	31,419
Nebr.	67,898	84,546	41,768	5,956	4,867	871	10,735	12,715	14,596
Kans.	15,282	23,932	11,547	11,312	6,232	1,261	4,595	2,621	1,865
Del.	895	796	1,006	18	5	6	7	4	10
Md.	2,994	2,654	3,106	147	181	81	146	152	158
Va.	7,244	8,271	7,620	520	271	300	374	438	434
W.Va.	2,246	1,717	1,260	206	171	129	324	254	256
N.C.	13,007	14,990	15,023	463	187	526	742	1,285	1,142
S.C.	5,126	6,334	6,315	83	49	140	561	1,068	484
Ga.	7,926	8,333	6,130	97	54	63	440	451	309
Fla.	654	479	667	---	---	---	0	0	0
Ky.	15,195	13,853	15,780	165	56	71	219	137	85
Tenn.	12,628	13,896	9,115	157	76	91	356	329	213
Ala.	7,816	10,505	5,550	9	2	3	292	206	103
Miss.	6,232	9,128	4,735	6	1	1	373	150	100
Ark.	4,241	5,027	2,693	16	15	14	449	151	122
La.	1,743	1,655	1,713	---	---	---	150	21	24
Okla.	2,573	2,376	1,424	2,596	424	389	2,505	702	334
Tex.	5,709	4,557	3,019	1,603	475	260	2,955	2,582	1,466
Mont.	95	27	5	14,126	10,058	12,738	3,689	6,104	3,774
Idaho	196	144	115	2,401	2,411	1,139	924	1,172	1,043
Wyo.	59	12	7	808	765	405	922	1,167	1,033
Colo.	1,544	1,345	1,272	2,654	2,953	1,049	1,094	983	931
N.Mex.	317	111	157	295	75	38	88	19	16
Ariz.	69	90	66	9	7	6	15	22	7
Utah	6	3	2	660	588	545	278	351	170
Nev.	---	---	---	37	24	25	32	18	16
Wash.	33	53	25	1,553	1,394	752	845	743	434
Oreg.	104	75	81	1,398	592	435	986	861	444
Calif.	13	16	11	422	137	97	15	0	0
U.S.	740,360	801,304	609,210	93,923	72,638	64,449	218,181	257,920	244,646

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1 - CONTINUED

Old barley			Old rye			Soybeans			Old Flaxseed			
State	Av.		Av.			Av.			Av.			
	1941-1951	1952	1941-1951	1952		1943-1951	1952		1948-1951	1952		
	50		50			50			50			
Thousand bushels												
Maine	13	24	27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	9	2	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	426	275	252	27	13	9	37	13	13	---	---	---
N.J.	25	83	68	17	5	4	31	35	23	---	---	---
Pa.	398	711	487	76	22	19	50	38	21	---	---	---
Ohio	75	44	54	71	48	20	981	981	427	---	---	---
Ind.	87	50	35	115	46	38	1,076	1,301	364	---	---	---
Ill.	205	118	122	41	47	24	2,432	2,393	1,418	---	---	---
Mich.	829	782	853	135	191	165	134	148	86	---	---	---
Wis.	1,855	1,975	1,061	362	126	179	37	46	45	---	---	---
Minn.	5,079	4,720	6,940	596	70	100	382	534	471	262	335	434
Iowa	385	339	152	42	21	17	1,788	2,972	1,625	---	---	---
Mo.	194	66	64	22	7	8	554	417	387	---	---	---
N.D.	12,265	11,846	11,294	1,617	346	307	6	9	15	895	859	3,054
S.D.	8,455	6,251	7,089	1,394	328	366	25	70	35	290	317	458
Nebr.	4,307	976	1,201	645	222	206	19	66	0	---	---	---
Kans.	2,103	331	170	74	29	9	72	179	58	---	---	---
Del.	12	27	41	3	1	1	52	88	18	---	---	---
Md.	120	132	99	9	3	4	45	51	25	---	---	---
Va.	209	190	289	31	11	3	90	72	134	---	---	---
W.Va.	34	53	29	5	2	1	1	1	1	---	---	---
N.C.	64	62	126	18	5	4	182	166	148	---	---	---
S.C.	11	20	24	4	1	0	22	74	52	---	---	---
Ga.	3	1	2	3	0	2	3	6	4	---	---	---
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0	1	---	---	---
Ky.	125	84	60	7	5	2	87	110	49	---	---	---
Tenn.	69	37	39	9	4	6	32	35	48	---	---	---
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	7	16	---	---	---
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	52	45	149	---	---	---
Ark.	4	1	3	---	---	---	98	125	187	---	---	---
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	16	10	6	---	---	---
Okla.	367	35	16	38	9	7	2	4	21	---	---	---
Tex.	323	73	10	8	14	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	3,729	5,389	2,705	104	23	9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	1,461	1,187	835	8	5	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	660	719	1,009	43	6	7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,733	1,621	1,431	92	6	22	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	53	24	13	5	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	37	8	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	742	496	607	4	1	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	62	79	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	511	526	305	19	29	17	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	587	539	354	70	27	30	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	434	300	212	1	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	174	135	74
U.S.	49,060	40,196	38,130	5,715	1674	1,596	8,322	9,996	5,847	1,621	1,646	4,020

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

OATS									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average	harvest	1941-50	1951	cated	1941-50	1951	cated	
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	82	114	87	39.4	44.0	38.0	3,243	5,016	3,306
N.H.	6	5	4	36.1	36.0	35.0	233	180	140
Vt.	41	36	31	32.2	41.0	35.0	1,334	1,476	1,085
Mass.	6	5	6	30.8	40.0	34.0	181	200	204
R.I.	1	1	1	31.3	32.0	33.0	31	32	33
Conn.	5	4	5	32.8	31.0	33.0	160	124	165
N.Y.	705	755	755	32.4	48.0	40.0	23,365	36,240	30,200
N.J.	43	42	42	31.3	39.0	33.0	1,336	1,638	1,386
Pa.	785	770	785	31.4	42.0	29.0	24,681	32,340	22,765
Ohio	1,131	1,219	1,268	37.1	41.0	37.0	42,692	49,979	46,916
Ind.	1,339	1,375	1,389	35.1	37.0	38.0	47,212	50,875	52,782
Ill.	3,566	3,340	3,373	39.5	40.0	43.0	141,681	133,600	145,039
Mich.	1,368	1,486	1,545	36.4	40.5	34.0	50,477	60,183	52,530
Wis.	2,735	2,895	2,924	42.8	49.5	52.0	117,913	143,302	152,048
Minn.	4,734	4,948	5,294	36.7	43.0	39.0	174,803	212,764	206,466
Iowa	5,531	5,542	6,152	36.8	33.0	39.0	205,288	182,886	239,928
Mo.	1,762	1,206	1,223	24.6	23.0	20.0	43,602	27,738	24,460
N.Dak.	2,220	1,959	1,605	29.6	29.0	19.0	66,413	56,811	30,495
S.Dak.	2,906	3,145	3,522	30.5	37.0	29.0	89,073	116,365	102,138
Nebr.	2,269	2,172	2,488	27.2	28.0	24.0	61,349	60,816	59,712
Kans.	1,374	797	893	22.7	18.0	22.0	31,817	14,346	19,646
Del.	6	8	8	30.4	32.0	31.0	165	256	248
Md.	40	55	57	31.3	36.0	34.0	1,237	1,980	1,938
Va.	134	146	149	27.7	33.0	34.0	3,717	4,818	5,066
W.Va.	67	50	51	27.0	32.0	30.0	1,780	1,600	1,530
N.C.	341	402	402	27.6	35.5	35.0	9,495	14,271	14,070
S.C.	643	576	570	24.8	28.0	32.0	15,972	16,128	18,240
Ga.	566	396	459	24.1	26.0	32.0	13,509	10,296	14,688
Fla.	25	20	36	17.2	25.0	30.0	454	500	1,080
Ky.	92	89	101	22.8	24.0	26.0	2,103	2,136	2,626
Tenn.	211	182	200	25.6	26.0	29.0	5,400	4,732	5,800
Ala.	200	76	99	23.6	27.0	28.0	4,650	2,052	2,772
Miss.	311	115	167	29.5	29.0	40.0	9,294	3,335	6,680
Ark.	263	122	110	27.2	35.0	32.5	7,166	3,050	3,575
La.	100	43	64	26.8	28.0	35.0	2,719	1,204	2,240
Okla.	1,067	298	396	19.0	16.0	21.0	20,643	4,768	8,316
Tex.	1,304	543	896	21.1	15.0	24.5	28,263	8,145	21,952
Mont.	385	300	294	33.4	34.0	25.0	12,999	10,200	7,350
Idaho	184	191	197	41.8	42.0	42.0	7,704	8,022	8,274
Wyo.	143	149	149	30.7	31.5	30.0	4,395	4,694	4,470
Colo.	200	194	190	30.7	30.0	32.0	6,138	5,820	6,080
N.Mex.	40	28	30	22.1	18.5	20.5	893	518	615
Ariz.	10	9	11	36.5	41.0	50.0	386	369	550
Utah	48	41	47	43.9	46.0	44.0	2,106	1,886	2,068
Nev.	8	8	8	40.8	40.0	42.0	338	320	356
Wash.	161	145	130	46.2	46.0	49.0	7,454	6,670	6,370
Oreg.	336	289	299	29.1	25.6	30.5	9,753	7,395	9,120
Calif.	172	163	170	29.6	26.5	32.0	5,118	4,320	5,440
U.S.	39,667	36,454	38,682	33.0	36.1	35.0	1,310,736	1,316,396	1,352,938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	harvest:	Average:	1951	cated	Average	1951	cated	
	1941-50:	1951	1941-50:	1952	1952	1941-50:	1952	1952	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	6	6	29.8	32.0	29.0	129	192	174
Vt.	3	1	1	24.9	33.0	28.0	67	33	28
N.Y.	101	74	63	26.9	34.0	32.0	2,693	2,516	2,016
N.J.	12	18	15	31.3	38.0	37.0	388	684	555
Pa.	134	157	148	32.3	34.5	35.5	4,532	5,416	5,254
Ohio	29	19	20	27.4	26.0	28.0	767	494	560
Ind.	45	23	23	25.1	21.5	27.0	1,120	494	621
Ill.	62	31	22	27.1	28.0	31.0	1,652	868	682
Mich.	147	114	82	29.7	34.0	26.0	4,386	3,876	2,132
Wis.	255	201	90	34.2	33.0	40.0	8,364	6,633	3,600
Minn.	1,098	1,402	1,094	25.9	27.5	23.0	28,563	38,555	25,162
Iowa	66	33	26	25.9	21.0	32.0	1,712	693	832
Mo.	100	50	50	20.5	21.5	22.0	1,999	1,075	1,100
N.Dak.	2,291	2,232	1,741	22.1	23.0	13.0	50,917	51,336	22,633
S.Dak.	1,579	838	628	20.0	23.5	17.0	31,989	19,693	10,676
Nebr.	903	210	172	19.2	22.0	19.0	17,892	4,620	3,268
Kans.	619	119	161	17.5	13.0	15.0	10,580	1,547	2,415
Del.	10	11	11	28.7	31.0	30.0	288	341	330
Md.	74	76	71	30.1	32.5	35.0	2,220	2,470	2,485
Va.	79	82	77	28.6	32.0	33.0	2,260	2,624	2,541
W.Va.	10	11	10	27.9	26.0	32.0	289	286	320
N.C.	38	35	34	25.0	36.0	32.0	938	1,260	1,088
S.C.	23	16	18	22.0	25.0	26.0	492	400	468
Ga.	7	4	6	20.3	22.5	27.0	147	90	162
Ky.	78	53	56	23.9	22.5	27.0	1,842	1,192	1,512
Tenn.	86	53	58	19.4	18.5	20.0	1,672	980	1,160
Ark.	8	4	4	19.2	18.0	21.0	147	72	84
Okla.	242	18	22	16.0	11.0	18.0	3,912	198	396
Tex.	209	45	60	16.8	11.5	15.0	3,649	518	900
Mont.	643	460	478	25.9	28.0	20.0	16,563	12,880	9,560
Idaho	342	326	342	35.3	32.0	34.5	12,058	10,432	11,799
Wyo.	134	139	138	29.7	33.0	27.0	3,962	4,587	3,726
Colo.	662	406	341	24.7	23.5	28.0	16,477	9,541	9,548
N.Mex.	30	21	23	20.4	20.5	20.0	610	430	460
Ariz.	92	98	107	41.1	50.0	52.0	4,023	4,900	5,564
Utah	129	138	144	44.6	44.0	42.0	5,757	6,072	6,048
Nev.	22	24	25	35.3	34.0	34.0	762	816	850
Wash.	181	94	86	35.5	36.0	35.0	6,604	3,384	3,010
Oreg.	286	337	276	33.3	30.0	36.0	9,565	10,110	9,936
Calif.	1,478	1,412	1,497	29.6	30.0	36.0	44,236	42,360	53,892
U. S.	12,315	9,391	8,226	24.9	27.1	25.2	306,127	254,668	207,547

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average:	1951	harvest:	Average:	1951	cated	Average:	1951	cated
	:1941-50:		:1952:	:1941-50:		:1952:	:1941-50:		:1952:
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	15	12	9	17.7	18.5	18.5	263	222	166
N.J.	14	11	8	17.2	19.0	19.0	241	209	152
Pa.	33	12	11	14.9	15.5	16.0	478	186	176
Ohio	44	18	17	16.8	16.0	18.0	727	288	306
Ind.	82	50	53	13.4	12.5	14.0	1,099	625	742
Ill.	52	47	40	12.7	13.0	15.0	661	611	600
Mich.	62	62	40	13.8	14.0	14.5	861	868	580
Wis.	102	97	56	11.3	11.5	12.0	1,142	1,116	672
Minn.	171	190	137	13.5	15.0	14.5	2,317	2,850	1,986
Iowa	14	10	9	14.6	14.0	15.0	210	140	135
Mo.	40	25	20	11.5	11.0	11.0	453	275	220
N. Dak.	369	183	132	12.1	14.0	9.0	4,724	2,562	1,188
S. Dak.	434	512	287	12.3	13.0	11.5	5,435	6,656	3,300
Nebr.	329	202	172	10.6	8.5	10.5	3,570	1,717	1,806
Kans.	73	30	32	10.6	9.5	11.0	780	285	352
Del.	16	19	15	13.6	14.5	14.0	218	276	210
Md.	17	14	11	14.6	14.5	15.5	248	203	170
Va.	31	19	17	13.4	14.5	15.0	412	276	255
W. Va.	4	2	2	12.6	13.0	14.0	45	26	28
N.C.	29	15	14	11.6	14.0	15.0	330	210	210
S.C.	14	6	7	9.5	12.5	12.0	135	75	84
Ga.	10	4	7	8.7	11.0	10.0	85	44	70
Ky.	29	17	19	13.3	12.0	15.5	384	204	294
Tenn.	31	15	18	10.2	10.0	11.5	317	150	207
Okla.	70	45	100	8.3	5.0	4.5	603	225	450
Tex.	24	13	23	9.1	6.0	8.5	214	78	196
Mont.	25	9	8	12.1	10.5	9.0	307	94	72
Idaho	5	3	3	14.5	15.0	15.0	70	45	45
Wyo.	14	6	5	10.8	11.0	10.0	157	66	50
Colo.	69	30	32	9.4	8.0	10.0	684	240	320
N. Mex.	8	5	4	9.8	5.0	10.0	76	25	40
Utah	8	5	6	10.4	9.0	8.0	80	45	48
Wash.	19	14	10	11.8	11.0	10.0	232	154	100
Oreg.	30	23	18	13.5	12.0	14.0	416	276	252
Calif.	10	8	8	11.5	11.0	12.0	121	88	96
U.S.	2,294	1,733	1,350	12.1	12.4	11.5	28,095	21,410	15,578

CROP REPORT

as of
July 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SORGHUMS 1/

State	Acreage					
	Planted			Harvested		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	For harvest
	1941-50			1941-50		1952
Thousand acres						
Ind.	10	3	3	10	3	3
Ill.	13	4	3	13	4	3
Minn.	18	6	5	17	6	5
Iowa	31	7	5	30	6	5
Mo.	219	101	100	214	90	98
N. Dak.	75	32	28	72	30	27
S. Dak.	509	197	118	468	185	113
Nebr.	614	402	289	585	355	270
Kans.	3,007	4,143	2,817	2,843	3,948	2,724
Va.	12	11	11	7	4	6
N. C.	30	50	60	30	50	60
S. C.	30	20	17	30	20	17
Ga.	53	38	38	52	38	38
Ky.	32	13	13	32	13	13
Tenn.	50	33	35	50	33	35
Ala.	72	46	46	70	45	45
Miss.	52	26	28	51	25	27
Ark.	89	47	50	87	45	48
La.	11	5	7	11	5	7
Okla.	1,829	1,960	1,548	1,714	1,854	1,483
Tex.	7,084	6,328	6,376	6,820	5,761	6,076
Mont.	6	3	3	6	3	3
Wyo.	12	6	5	11	5	5
Colo.	672	909	936	604	781	836
N. Mex.	523	608	608	468	498	523
Ariz.	68	41	45	66	40	44
Calif.	134	74	107	131	74	107
U. S.	15,260	15,113	13,301	14,499	13,921	12,621
1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup.						

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup.

HOPS

State	Acreage in production			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	Indi- cated	Average	1951	Indi- cated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds			
Idaho	2/483	1,500	1,800	2/1,603	1,695	1,900	2/774	2,543	3,420
Wash.	10,720	15,300	15,000	1,740	1,790	1,800	18,565	27,387	27,000
Oreg.	18,010	14,900	13,000	920	1,260	1,300	16,464	18,774	16,900
Calif.	8,650	9,500	2,000	1,524	1,530	1,600	13,218	14,535	14,400
U. S.	37,718	41,200	38,800	1,289	1,535	1,591	48,789	63,232	61,720

1/ Production includes hops harvested and salable under marketing agreement, hops harvested but not salable under marketing agreement, and hops produced but not harvested. Salable allotments under provisions of marketing agreement totaled (million pounds); 1949 - 39; 1950 - 50; 1951 - 46.5. 2/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALL HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	harvest:	1941-50	1951	cated:	1941-50	1951	cated	
	1941-50:	1951	1952	1941-50	1952	1941-50	1952	1952	
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	816	708	710	0.97	1.12	1.09	790	796	776
N.H.	357	310	314	1.16	1.30	1.31	416	403	412
Vt.	982	917	940	1.37	1.46	1.50	1,351	1,341	1,412
Mass.	362	331	335	1.53	1.63	1.61	552	540	541
R.I.	33	29	28	1.42	1.69	1.54	47	49	43
Conn.	285	260	259	1.55	1.73	1.66	442	449	429
N.Y.	3,804	3,297	3,249	1.51	1.72	1.63	5,748	5,678	5,306
N.J.	257	257	251	1.68	1.82	1.81	431	467	455
Pa.	2,390	2,303	2,276	1.45	1.53	1.43	3,470	3,530	3,264
Ohio	2,511	2,578	2,501	1.44	1.52	1.51	3,630	3,916	3,784
Ind.	1,837	1,839	1,793	1.38	1.45	1.48	2,536	2,674	2,657
Ill.	2,712	2,801	2,741	1.46	1.68	1.65	3,965	4,705	4,532
Mich.	2,612	2,521	2,406	1.37	1.54	1.36	3,581	3,882	3,282
Wis.	4,061	4,041	4,070	1.67	2.20	1.97	6,786	8,883	8,037
Minn.	4,257	3,770	4,222	1.47	1.84	1.57	6,281	6,921	6,623
Iowa	3,420	3,922	3,672	1.60	1.77	1.76	5,497	6,961	6,458
Mo.	3,670	3,843	3,782	1.20	1.29	.96	4,396	4,961	3,639
N.Dak.	3,247	3,481	3,466	.96	.91	.79	3,114	3,163	2,755
S.Dak.	3,694	4,728	5,084	.84	.96	.79	3,079	4,517	4,005
Nebr.	4,216	5,276	5,371	1.06	1.18	1.06	4,481	6,234	5,700
Kans.	1,823	2,134	2,093	1.61	1.62	1.15	2,932	3,467	2,415
Del.	74	69	68	1.37	1.45	1.44	100	100	98
Md.	444	450	443	1.36	1.52	1.46	605	683	647
Va.	1,359	1,389	1,417	1.14	1.18	1.18	1,552	1,641	1,678
W.Va.	808	818	818	1.22	1.28	1.24	989	1,048	1,014
N.C.	1,259	1,214	1,147	1.01	1.01	1.01	1,266	1,225	1,161
S.C.	555	456	451	.80	.81	.83	441	371	376
Ga.	1,357	991	884	.54	.62	.63	731	610	561
Fla.	116	85	80	.56	.71	.60	65	60	48
Ky.	1,795	1,913	2,031	1.29	1.19	1.15	2,328	2,277	2,330
Tenn.	1,820	1,602	1,639	1.16	1.05	.95	2,114	1,685	1,549
Ala.	996	697	646	.75	.80	.78	739	556	507
Miss.	869	724	795	1.18	1.07	1.04	1,024	774	827
Ark.	1,311	1,137	1,137	1.12	1.14	.84	1,462	1,294	950
La.	317	296	336	1.22	1.16	1.13	387	342	379
Okla.	1,368	1,493	1,449	1.26	1.20	1.10	1,715	1,799	1,598
Tex.	1,583	1,446	1,521	.99	1.01	1.07	1,550	1,456	1,634
Mont.	2,183	2,219	2,271	1.17	1.06	1.04	2,558	2,363	2,357
Idaho	1,119	1,066	1,111	2.12	2.14	2.31	2,372	2,281	2,568
Wyo.	1,102	1,117	1,132	1.12	1.12	1.11	1,235	1,255	1,254
Colo.	1,399	1,303	1,412	1.58	1.56	1.62	2,212	2,036	2,285
N.Mex.	208	200	215	2.09	2.09	2.13	435	418	458
Ariz.	275	251	238	2.34	2.53	2.66	642	634	634
Utah	568	508	545	2.03	2.01	2.23	1,154	1,023	1,218
Nev.	408	387	396	1.48	1.51	1.62	600	585	641
Wash.	879	796	790	1.91	1.80	1.90	1,682	1,431	1,499
Oreg.	1,080	1,001	1,008	1.73	1.55	1.78	1,865	1,551	1,790
Calif.	1,938	1,744	1,857	2.96	3.11	3.14	5,728	5,426	5,829
U.S.	74,536	74,718	75,400	1.36	1.45	1.36	101,072	108,461	102,415

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
	Harvested	For	Average	1951	Indi-	Average	1951	Indi-		
	Average:	harvest:	Average	1951	cated	Average	1951	cated		
	:1941-50:	1951	: 1952	: 1941-50	: 1952	: 1941-50	: 1951	: 1952		
	Thousand acres				Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	467	451	460	1.08	1.25	1.20	502	564	552	
N.H.	174	155	160	1.32	1.45	1.50	229	225	240	
Vt.	572	529	545	1.44	1.55	1.60	828	820	872	
Mass	211	184	186	1.67	1.80	1.75	352	331	326	
R.I.	16	18	17	1.52	1.85	1.60	25	33	27	
Conn.	141	133	130	1.64	1.80	1.70	230	239	221	
N.Y.	2,622	2,262	2,217	1.53	1.75	1.65	4,022	3,958	3,658	
N.J.	127	121	116	1.54	1.75	1.70	198	212	197	
Pa.	1,924	1,834	1,797	1.39	1.45	1.35	2,680	2,659	2,426	
Ohio	1,872	1,956	1,878	1.34	1.45	1.40	2,517	2,836	2,629	
Ind.	992	1,051	1,062	1.22	1.30	1.35	1,214	1,366	1,434	
Ill.	1,388	1,445	1,561	1.34	1.45	1.50	1,859	2,095	2,342	
Mich.	1,265	1,215	1,179	1.26	1.40	1.25	1,603	1,701	1,474	
Wis.	2,576	1,877	1,896	1.52	1.90	1.70	3,957	3,566	3,223	
Minn.	1,100	988	1,047	1.44	1.65	1.35	1,588	1,630	1,413	
Iowa	2,156	2,384	2,432	1.38	1.55	1.55	2,992	3,695	3,770	
Mo.	1,163	1,307	1,372	1.06	1.15	1.00	1,241	1,503	1,372	
S.Dak.	20	38	48	1.18	1.40	1.15	23	53	55	
Nebr.	46	174	174	1.18	1.40	1.20	53	244	209	
Kans.	85	160	200	1.26	1.15	.90	106	184	180	
Del.	31	30	30	1.40	1.45	1.50	43	44	45	
Md.	292	284	278	1.29	1.45	1.40	378	412	389	
Va.	465	446	428	1.16	1.20	1.20	543	535	514	
W.Va.	442	460	442	1.21	1.30	1.25	535	598	552	
N.C.	89	108	108	1.14	1.10	1.10	102	119	119	
Ga.	10	18	18	.94	1.00	.90	10	18	16	
Ky.	410	429	429	1.25	1.15	1.20	518	493	515	
Tenn.	180	158	150	1.19	1.10	1.00	216	174	150	
Ala.	12	22	20	.91	.80	.80	11	18	16	
Miss.	27	60	65	1.16	1.00	1.00	32	60	65	
Ark.	28	32	35	1.12	1.15	.95	32	37	33	
La.	23	27	31	1.10	1.20	1.15	26	32	36	
Mont.	216	277	291	1.33	1.20	1.30	286	332	378	
Idaho	128	136	136	1.34	1.25	1.40	172	170	190	
Wyo.	91	123	130	1.21	1.25	1.25	109	154	162	
Colo.	159	142	149	1.45	1.45	1.50	230	206	224	
N.Mex.	14	13	14	1.36	1.30	1.40	18	17	20	
Utah	32	28	31	1.65	1.75	1.85	52	49	57	
Nev.	38	50	48	1.35	1.20	1.30	51	60	62	
Wash.	195	208	210	2.11	1.90	2.15	411	395	452	
Oreg.	124	124	112	1.82	1.60	1.90	227	198	213	
U. S.	21,934	21,457	21,632	1.38	1.49	1.43	30,242	32,035	30,828	

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALFALFA HAY

PASTURE

	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			Condition July 1		
State	Harvested	For	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-	Av.	
	Average:	harvest:	1941-:	1951:	cated:	1941-:	1951:	cated:	1941-:	1951:	1952	
	1941-50:	1951	1952	50	1952	50	1952	50	1952	50		
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	5	8	7	1.40	1.60	1.60	8	13	11	87	93	98
N.H.	4	7	7	2.02	1.85	2.10	9	13	15	87	92	97
Vt.	24	31	33	2.05	1.95	2.20	50	60	73	89	94	98
Mass.	13	18	19	2.24	2.15	2.30	29	39	44	85	96	93
R.I.	1	1	1	2.23	2.35	2.35	2	2	2	84	97	95
Conn.	25	30	31	2.36	2.40	2.50	58	72	78	88	96	92
N.Y.	394	388	372	2.00	2.15	2.10	786	834	781	85	91	85
N.J.	71	82	84	2.17	2.20	2.25	154	180	189	78	89	82
Pa.	296	332	345	1.91	2.05	1.95	566	681	673	86	91	77
Ohio	455	509	509	1.91	1.85	2.00	870	942	1,018	90	95	85
Ind.	440	485	461	1.85	1.95	1.95	815	946	899	90	96	93
Ill.	599	883	751	2.26	2.35	2.35	1,360	2,075	1,765	91	94	89
Mich.	1,104	1,094	1,017	1.54	1.75	1.55	1,710	1,914	1,576	89	96	83
Wis.	1,125	1,969	1,969	2.11	2.55	2.30	2,361	5,021	4,529	87	100	96
Minn.	1,172	1,663	1,796	2.03	2.40	2.05	2,379	3,991	3,682	88	98	86
Iowa	934	1,335	1,068	2.22	2.25	2.30	2,083	3,004	2,456	94	101	98
Mo.	321	335	305	2.58	2.60	1.90	826	871	580	91	97	55
N.Dak.	216	495	574	1.45	1.35	1.10	314	668	631	88	85	43
S.Dak.	410	919	1,176	1.55	1.65	1.45	627	1,516	1,705	88	97	76
Nebr.	988	1,483	1,527	2.00	2.05	1.75	1,980	3,040	2,672	88	99	82
Kans.	883	985	916	2.10	2.15	1.60	1,849	2,118	1,466	88	99	63
Del.	6	7	6	2.20	2.25	2.30	13	16	14	80	91	90
Md.	53	67	68	2.01	2.10	2.10	106	141	143	83	91	86
Va.	86	131	140	2.18	2.20	2.20	192	288	308	85	93	74
W.Va.	56	67	74	1.98	1.90	1.90	110	127	141	88	97	86
N.C.	24	60	59	2.08	2.00	2.10	52	120	124	80	80	71
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	69	71
Ga.	5	9	9	1.73	1.70	1.70	8	15	15	76	72	73
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	77	79	70
Ky.	236	216	203	2.05	1.80	1.90	486	389	386	86	87	77
Tenn.	142	128	115	2.12	1.90	1.80	300	243	207	78	83	57
Ala.	12	20	14	1.73	1.65	1.60	22	33	22	78	70	66
Miss.	46	8	8	2.06	1.90	1.65	96	15	13	79	75	62
Ark.	90	41	41	2.38	2.40	1.85	216	98	76	84	88	47
La.	21	19	21	1.98	1.80	2.00	42	34	42	81	61	69
Okla.	362	401	421	1.96	1.80	1.70	710	722	716	87	92	62
Tex.	165	198	210	2.52	2.15	2.20	412	426	462	80	78	62
Mont.	692	657	657	1.63	1.55	1.55	1,130	1,018	1,018	89	87	67
Idaho	762	726	755	2.54	2.60	2.80	1,928	1,888	2,114	92	90	92
Wyo.	337	317	323	1.65	1.70	1.65	558	539	533	92	86	82
Colo.	635	610	683	2.15	2.20	2.20	1,362	1,342	1,503	87	85	74
N.Mex.	127	121	131	2.76	2.80	2.85	351	339	373	67	61	56
Ariz.	206	195	185	2.62	2.80	2.90	541	546	536	74	73	95
Utah	407	361	386	2.31	2.30	2.60	938	830	1,004	86	82	91
Nev.	105	107	112	2.55	2.70	2.80	268	289	314	89	87	91
Wash.	308	303	306	2.29	2.05	2.10	706	621	643	89	79	89
Oreg.	248	217	221	2.60	2.65	2.70	645	575	597	91	77	94
Calif.	950	931	959	4.48	4.60	4.60	4,256	4,283	4,411	79	81	87
U.S.	15,562	18,969	19,075	2.20	2.26	2.13	34,283	42,937	40,560	86	90	77

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Harvested	For	Average
	: 1941-50	: 1951	: 1952	: 1941-50	: 1951	: 1952	: 1941-50	: 1951	: 1952
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Ind.	101	122	110	1.13	1.10	1.15	116	134	126
Ill.	118	213	181	1.09	1.20	1.05	129	256	190
Mo.	1,508	1,701	1,565	1.06	1.20	.80	1,615	2,041	1,252
Kans.	96	160	144	1.13	1.20	.80	109	192	115
Del.	16	21	20	1.20	1.25	1.20	19	26	24
Md.	40	62	59	1.14	1.30	1.15	47	81	68
Va.	482	513	539	1.06	1.05	1.05	515	539	566
W.Va.	32	35	37	1.08	1.05	1.05	34	37	39
N.C.	499	498	468	1.09	.95	1.00	544	473	468
S.C.	202	234	227	.90	.80	.90	183	187	204
Ga.	131	208	193	.85	.85	.85	154	177	164
Ky.	792	897	987	1.14	1.10	1.00	905	987	987
Tenn.	1,127	961	990	1.07	.95	.85	1,203	913	842
Ala.	116	136	132	.90	.85	.85	104	116	112
Miss.	318	298	328	1.11	1.00	1.00	354	298	328
Ark.	672	678	664	1.01	1.10	.75	678	746	498
La.	98	98	108	1.22	1.00	1.00	119	98	108
Okla.	84	155	160	1.07	1.15	.75	92	178	120
U.S.	6,484	6,990	6,912	1.07	1.07	.90	6,926	7,479	6,211

WILD HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Harvested	For	Average
	: 1941-50	: 1951	: 1952	: 1941-50	: 1951	: 1952	: 1941-50	: 1951	: 1952
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Wis.	114	64	58	1.18	1.35	1.30	134	86	75
Minn.	1,312	882	864	1.10	1.10	1.05	1,449	970	907
Iowa	91	50	50	1.18	1.25	1.25	106	62	62
Mo.	146	144	144	1.13	1.10	.70	166	158	101
N.Dak.	2,391	2,457	2,334	.88	.80	.70	2,094	1,966	1,634
S.Dak.	2,976	3,500	3,535	.72	.75	.55	2,134	2,625	1,944
Nebr.	2,956	3,416	3,484	.74	.80	.75	2,189	2,733	2,613
Kans.	640	693	686	1.12	1.15	.70	714	797	480
Ark.	174	163	179	1.04	1.05	.75	180	171	134
Okla.	434	428	424	1.16	1.10	.85	502	471	360
Tex.	186	174	174	1.03	.85	.95	190	148	165
Mont.	824	801	801	.84	.75	.70	696	601	561
Idaho	140	142	156	1.10	1.00	1.10	153	142	172
Wyo.	502	501	501	.82	.80	.80	413	401	401
Colo.	447	418	443	.99	.85	.95	444	355	421
N.Mex.	22	24	24	.79	.75	.70	17	18	17
Utah	99	92	98	1.22	1.15	1.15	120	106	113
Nev.	241	210	216	1.04	1.00	1.10	252	210	238
Wash.	50	56	54	1.22	1.20	1.25	61	67	68
Oreg.	282	309	312	1.16	1.00	1.20	326	309	374
Calif.	160	139	142	1.24	1.20	1.25	199	167	178
U.S.	14,188	14,663	14,679	.88	.86	.75	12,539	12,563	11,018

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Acreage for beans		
	Average			Harvested		
	1941-50	1951	1952	Average 1941-50	1951	For harvest 1952
Thousand Acres						
N.Y.	14	9	9	10	7	7
N.J.	37	39	35	14	20	17
Pa.	77	43	39	28	22	21
Ohio	1,120	1,159	1,032	997	1,124	1,001
Ind.	1,628	1,659	1,559	1,391	1,551	1,481
Ill.	3,694	3,738	3,588	3,383	3,637	3,498
Mich.	132	128	120	99	120	116
Wis.	96	63	65	38	44	43
Minn.	654	1,140	1,197	572	1,077	1,159
Iowa	1,286	1,568	1,411	1,672	1,512	1,381
Mo.	1,830	1,396	1,745	1,697	1,290	1,712
N.Dak.	1/14	31	31	1/11	28	28
S.Dak.	29	63	89	26	60	87
Nebr.	37	60	90	32	58	88
Kans.	250	495	644	218	401	625
Del.	65	69	74	46	61	65
Md.	86	95	92	44	77	73
Va.	170	220	220	97	166	166
W.Va.	29	11	10	1	1	1
N.C.	392	439	439	243	300	303
S.C.	53	114	135	25	83	102
Ga.	77	86	96	13	21	29
Fla.	-----	10	12	-----	8	10
Ky.	197	212	220	90	130	136
Tenn.	223	310	326	91	183	203
Ala.	228	166	166	39	88	88
Miss.	352	600	642	148	425	450
Ark.	365	685	945	277	607	870
La.	113	107	100	31	33	36
Okla.	24	120	156	10	77	110
Tex.	17	3	4	-----	-----	-----
U.S.	12,788	14,838	15,291	10,349	13,211	13,906
1/ Short-time average.						

RICE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			For			Average		
	Average	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952	Indi- cated	1941-50	1951
Thousand acres							Thousand bags 1/		
Miss.	28	52	52	2,500	2,500	2,500	700	1,300	1,300
Ark.	313	445	467	2,195	2,025	2,025	6,871	9,011	9,457
La.	588	596	560	1,743	1,900	1,950	10,248	11,324	10,920
Tex.	429	564	547	2,003	2,200	2,400	8,668	12,408	13,128
Calif.	238	314	330	2,229	3,300	3,200	7,030	10,362	10,560
U.S.	1,569	1,947	1,956	2,084	2,250	2,319	32,850	43,805	45,365
1/ Bags of 100 pounds.							- 53 -		

CROP REPORT

as of
July 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEANUTS

Acreage for all purposes

State : Grown alone : Interplanted : Equivalent solid 2/

: Average: 1950: 1951: 1952: Average: 1950: 1951: 1952: Average: 1950: 1951: 1952

: 1941-50: 1/ : 1/ : 1952: 1941-50: 1/ : 1/ : 1952: 1941-50: 1/ : 1/ : 1952

Thousand acres

Va.	154	151	151	128	---	---	---	---	154	151	151	128
N.C.	293	245	250	212	---	---	---	---	294	245	250	212
Tenn.	8	4	4	4	---	---	---	---	8	4	4	4
TOTAL (Va.-	454	400	405	344	---	---	---	---	455	400	405	344
N.C. area)												
S.C.	36	23	17	15	---	---	---	---	37	23	17	15
Ga.	1,210	851	791	633	303	134	138	124	1,362	918	860	695
Fla.	257	201	201	195	133	81	79	70	323	241	241	230
Ala.	581	403	375	300	38	4	3	2	600	405	377	301
Miss.	28	13	10	8	---	---	---	---	30	13	10	8
TOTAL (S.E.	2,112	1,491	1,394	1,151	479	219	220	196	2,351	1,600	1,505	1,249
area)												
Ark.	36	13	11	8	---	---	---	---	37	13	11	8
La.	19	7	6	6	---	---	---	---	20	7	6	6
Okla.	250	222	233	130	---	---	---	---	250	222	233	130
Tex.	770	530	541	400	---	---	---	---	774	530	541	400
N. Mex.	9	7	7	7	---	---	---	---	9	7	7	7
TOTAL (S.W.	1,083	779	798	551	---	---	---	---	1,089	779	798	551
area)												

UNITED

STATES 3,650 2,670 2,597 2,046 492 219 220 196 3,896 2,779 2,708 2,144

1/ Revised.

2/ Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

: Acreage harvested 1/ : Yield per acre : Production

State : Average: 1950 : 1951: Average: 1950: 1951: Average : 1950 : 1951

: 1941-50: 2/ : 2/ : 1941-50: 2/ : 2/ : 1941-50: 2/ : 2/

Thousand acres

Pounds

Thousand pounds

Va.	151	148	148	1,254	1,540	1,600	188,724	227,920	236,800
N.C.	276	232	237	1,090	1,090	1,330	299,494	252,880	315,210
Tenn.	8	4	4	780	800	700	5,718	3,200	2,800
TOTAL (Va.-	434	384	389	1,144	1,260	1,426	493,936	484,000	554,810
N.C. area)									
S.C.	30	19	14	619	800	810	18,502	15,200	11,340
Ga.	983	728	662	721	935	900	698,300	680,680	595,800
Fla.	96	72	72	673	850	870	64,016	61,200	62,640
Ala.	447	335	298	730	970	690	319,829	324,950	205,620
Miss.	20	10	8	360	425	375	6,955	4,250	3,000
TOTAL (S.E.									
area)	1,577	1,164	1,054	714	933	833	1,107,601	1,086,280	878,400
Ark.	16	8	7	392	475	460	6,060	3,800	3,220
La.	8	3	3	324	340	325	2,572	1,030	975
Okla.	217	212	220	500	590	520	106,496	125,080	114,400
Tex.	679	490	338	482	675	350	317,066	330,750	118,300
N. Mex.	9	7	7	1,024	820	860	8,717	5,740	6,020
TOTAL (S.W.									
area)	929	720	575	488	648	422	440,911	466,390	242,915

UNITED

STATES 2,940 2,268 2,018 708 898 831 2,042 448 2,036,670 1,676,125

1/ Equivalent solid acreage. 2/ Revised.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average			Average		
	Average:	harvest:		1941-50	1951	Indi-	1941-50	1951	Indi-
	1941-50:	1951	1952	1941-50		cated	1941-50		cated
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags		2/
Maine	7	8	9	958	1,000	1,030	67	80	93
New York	137	139	150	1,014	1,100	1,100	1,405	1,529	1,650
Michigan	527	378	363	852	1,120	1,000	4,455	4,234	3,630
Total N.E.	676	525	522	884	1,113	1,029	5,960	5,843	5,373
Nebraska	61	67	56	1,520	1,250	1,400	921	838	784
Montana	24	9	7	1,332	1,570	1,500	297	141	105
Idaho	139	139	118	1,657	1,800	1,800	2,300	2,502	2,124
Wyoming	86	56	54	1,346	1,300	1,400	1,151	728	756
Washington	5	18	18	1,290	2,000	1,900	73	360	342
Total N.W.	316	289	253	1,510	1,581	1,625	4,756	4,569	4,111
Colorado	307	203	171	661	800	900	2,012	1,624	1,539
New Mexico	181	35	40	303	400	300	584	140	120
Arizona	13	8	8	520	370	500	68	30	40
Utah	9	7	10	558	110	500	49	8	50
Total S.W.	512	253	229	537	712	764	2,716	1,802	1,749
California:									
Standard Lima	87	68	81	1,406	1,876	1,800	1,202	1,276	1,458
Baby Lima	73	52	39	1,508	1,677	1,650	1,098	872	644
Other	189	230	193	1,194	1,341	1,250	2,264	3,084	2,412
Total Calif.	348	350	313	1,311	1,495	1,442	4,565	5,232	4,514
United States	1,852	1,417	1,317	976	1,231	1,196	17,997	17,446	15,747

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average			Average		
	Average:	harvest:		1941-50	1951	Indi-	1941-50	1951	Indi-
	1941-50:	1951	1952	1941-50		cated	1941-50		cated
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags		2/
Minn.	3/ 5	3	4	3/ 902	1,150	900	3/ 40	34	36
N. Dak.	3/ 11	3	4	3/ 1,092	800	600	3/ 120	24	24
Mont.	26	5	5	1,187	1,390	1,400	310	70	70
Idaho	136	81	66	1,290	1,270	1,300	1,760	1,029	858
Wyo.	3/ 2	2	7	3/ 1,152	1,200	1,200	3/ 24	24	84
Colo.	20	4	5	923	750	900	182	30	45
Wash.	230	175	117	1,334	1,370	1,200	3,091	2,398	1,404
Oreg.	27	13	10	1,343	800	1,300	356	104	130
Calif.	3/ 18	4	5	3/ 1,020	1,250	1,400	3/ 184	50	70
U. S.	471	290	223	1,270	1,298	1,220	5,011	3,763	2,721

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			For			Indi-		
	Average:			harvest:			Average:		
	1941-50:			1951:			1951:		
	1951			1952			1952		
	1941-50:			1951			1941-50:		
	1952			1952			1952		
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Mich.	7	5	6	7.7	7.5	8.0	55	38	48
Wis.	12	13	10	12.3	11.5	14.0	145	150	140
Minn.	1,325	1,205	1,072	10.2	9.0	9.5	13,532	10,845	10,184
Iowa	146	60	37	12.9	10.5	14.0	1,851	630	518
Mo.	8	1	---	6.0	5.0	---	50	5	---
N.Dak.	1,421	1,909	1,623	7.7	8.0	7.0	11,184	15,272	11,361
S.Dak.	473	573	458	9.4	8.0	8.0	4,386	4,584	3,664
Kans.	125	11	15	6.4	7.5	5.5	830	82	82
Okla.	18	4	2	5.9	8.0	5.5	100	32	11
Tex.	107	22	115	7.8	3.4	8.5	737	75	978
Mont.	200	33	10	6.9	6.0	3.0	1,394	198	30
Wyo.	1	1	---	1/4.8	5.0	---	6	5	---
Ariz.	21	4	2	23.9	31.5	26.0	520	126	52
Wash.	1	2	---	1/12.2	11.0	---	17	22	---
Calif.	162	61	45	19.5	28.5	28.0	3,086	1,738	1,260
U.S.	4,043	3,904	3,395	9.4	8.7	8.3	38,056	33,802	28,328
1/ Short-time average.									

TOBACCO									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			For			Indi-		
	Average:			harvest:			Average:		
	1941-50:			1951:			1951:		
	1951			1952			1952		
	1941-50:			1951			1941-50:		
	1952			1952			1952		
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	6,840	6,700	6,300	1,566	1,540	1,547	10,694	10,317	9,748
Conn.	17,900	16,500	16,900	1,366	1,355	1,424	24,416	22,353	24,060
N.Y.	720	300	200	1,348	1,400	1,350	980	420	270
Pa.	34,740	34,900	25,200	1,448	1,610	1,524	50,451	56,186	38,407
Ohio	20,950	18,900	19,700	1,157	1,387	1,308	24,160	26,222	25,765
Ind.	9,790	10,800	10,800	1,210	1,282	1,348	11,929	13,850	14,555
Wis.	22,100	15,500	14,800	1,469	1,477	1,484	32,468	22,889	21,968
Minn.	540	300	300	1,258	1,500	1,400	676	450	420
Mo.	5,680	5,000	5,200	1,052	800	1,000	5,965	4,000	5,200
Kans.	240	100	100	1,020	920	825	246	92	82
Md.	43,770	52,000	49,000	758	800	700	33,702	41,600	34,300
Va.	122,910	136,500	137,900	1,120	1,295	1,162	133,489	176,788	160,255
W.Va.	2,930	3,100	3,200	1,107	1,380	1,200	3,268	4,278	3,840
N.C.	655,030	750,200	758,600	1,118	1,332	1,275	736,834	998,990	967,200
S.C.	111,700	132,000	133,000	1,134	1,330	1,320	128,052	175,560	175,560
Ga.	88,770	112,100	114,200	1,033	1,225	1,169	92,991	137,361	133,530
Fla.	20,660	26,600	27,000	957	1,218	1,100	19,990	32,392	29,700
Ky.	356,700	348,800	352,900	1,110	1,320	1,230	397,950	460,370	433,965
Tenn.	107,400	110,100	113,600	1,182	1,301	1,276	128,139	143,214	144,920
Ala.	360	600	600	847	1,050	950	304	630	570
La.	330	400	300	506	660	600	167	264	180
U.S.	1,630,060	1,781,400	1,789,800	1,124	1,307	1,243	1,841,869	2,328,226	2,224,495

CROP REPORT
as of

July 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPEJuly 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Class and type		Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
Type	No.	Average	harvested	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated
		1941-50	1951	1941-50	1951	1941-50	1951
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	95,200	100,000	1,094	1,230	104,902	135,160
North Carolina	11	252,300	290,000	1,049	1,170	267,016	339,300
Total Old Belt	11	347,500	390,000	1,061	1,169	371,918	474,460
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	316,800	356,000	1,159	1,435	360,522	510,360
North Carolina	13	76,200	92,000	1,137	1,305	87,193	127,400
South Carolina	13	111,700	132,000	1,134	1,330	123,052	175,560
Total S. C. Belt	13	187,900	224,000	1,135	1,353	215,250	303,040
Georgia	14	37,350	111,000	1,033	1,225	92,026	135,975
Florida	14	17,200	22,500	944	1,200	16,296	27,000
Alabama	14	340	600	844	1,050	229	630
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	105,470	134,100	1,015	1,220	103,610	163,605
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	957,670	1,113,100	1,103	1,304	1,064,300	1,451,965
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	12,920	10,000	1,014	1,340	12,945	13,400
Kentucky	22	12,150	8,600	1,021	1,150	12,410	9,690
Tennessee	22	26,720	19,600	1,114	1,265	29,737	24,794
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	30,370	20,200	1,025	1,230	42,146	34,634
Kentucky	23	14,290	8,700	1,006	1,050	14,434	9,135
Tennessee	23	3,150	2,100	1,012	1,100	3,223	2,310
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	17,440	10,800	1,008	1,060	17,712	11,445
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	159,370	49,000	1,051	1,215	172,940	59,529
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
34 Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	13,000	14,000	1,000	1,355	15,041	10,970
Indiana	31	9,630	10,700	1,213	1,205	11,763	13,750
Missouri	31	5,600	5,200	1,052	900	5,965	4,000
Kansas	31	240	100	1,020	920	246	92
Virginia	31	11,760	14,000	1,493	1,730	17,779	24,220
West Virginia	31	2,930	3,100	1,107	1,300	3,263	4,273
North Carolina	31	9,730	12,200	1,420	1,750	14,090	21,350
Kentucky	31	302,700	312,000	1,120	1,340	341,402	413,030
Tennessee	31	73,300	35,000	1,213	1,315	90,560	111,775
Total Burley Belt	31	429,790	456,100	1,154	1,352	500,133	616,515
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	43,770	52,000	750	900	33,702	41,600
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	473,560	508,100	1,118	1,295	533,840	658,115

17,500
14,445
5,200
32
22,050
3,840
22,050
397,500
115,700
598,367
34,300
632,667

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1952 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

July 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Class and type	Type: No.	Acreage		For harvest	Yield per acre		Average	Production	
		Average	1951		Average	1951		1951	1952
		1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1941-50	1951	1952
					Pounds	Pounds	Thousand pounds		
35 Dark Air-cured		160	100	100	1,053	1,000	166	100	110
Indiana	35	14,710	11,500	11,200	1,090	1,230	16,033	14,145	12,320
Kentucky	35	4,230	3,400	3,400	1,091	1,275	4,613	4,335	4,080
Tennessee	35	19,100	15,000	14,700	1,090	1,239	20,367	18,530	16,510
Total One Sucker	35	37,040	29,900	29,300	1,090	1,244	40,913	36,910	32,910
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	12,710	8,000	8,200	1,056	1,140	13,431	9,120	9,020
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,030	3,500	3,900	937	1,145	2,964	4,003	3,705
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	52,780	41,400	41,400	1,084	1,197	56,838	51,033	48,635
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:									
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	34,330	34,600	24,900	1,446	1,610	49,613	55,706	37,972
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	7,150	4,900	5,700	1,273	1,400	9,113	7,252	8,265
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	41,480	39,500	30,600	1,416	1,594	58,726	62,958	46,237
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:									
Massachusetts	51	100	100	100	1,624	1,700	162	170	168
Connecticut	51	3,560	3,100	8,800	1,592	1,640	13,610	13,234	14,520
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	3,660	3,200	8,900	1,592	1,641	13,773	13,454	14,688
Massachusetts	52	5,260	4,900	4,700	1,706	1,710	8,994	8,379	7,990
Connecticut	52	2,590	1,700	1,800	1,611	1,630	4,159	2,771	2,988
Total Conn. Valley Havana									
seed	52	7,850	6,600	6,500	1,674	1,639	13,153	11,150	10,973
New York	53	720	300	200	1,346	1,400	920	420	270
Pennsylvania	53	410	300	300	1,554	1,600	638	400	435
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,130	600	500	1,429	1,500	1,617	900	705
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	10,300	6,900	6,500	1,450	1,510	14,950	10,419	9,504
Wisconsin	55	11,300	8,600	8,200	1,455	1,450	17,510	12,470	12,464
Minnesota	55	540	300	300	1,253	1,500	676	450	420
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	12,340	8,900	8,500	1,476	1,452	18,186	12,920	12,884
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	40,590	31,200	31,000	2/1,528	1,565	2/61,956	48,843	48,759
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:									
Massachusetts	61	1,420	1,700	1,500	1,034	1,040	1,533	1,768	1,590
Connecticut	61	6,750	6,300	6,300	984	940	6,646	6,293	6,552
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	8,170	8,000	7,800	993	960	8,179	8,066	8,142
Georgia	62	310	1,100	1,200	1,061	1,260	863	1,326	1,320
Florida	62	3,130	4,100	4,000	1,102	1,315	3,521	5,392	4,400
Total Fla. Shade-grown	62	3,440	5,200	5,200	1,094	1,303	4,309	6,776	5,720
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	12,220	13,600	13,000	1,025	1,091	12,572	14,844	13,862
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	94,290	94,300	74,600	1,413	1,502	133,460	126,645	108,358
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:									
Louisiana Perique	72	330	400	300	506	660	167	264	180
United States		1,630,060	1,781,400	1,739,100	1,124	1,307	1,841,669	2,320,226	2,224,495

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes type 56 through 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 1, 1952

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/				
Area and State	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	861	1,391	1,154	849
New Hampshire	857	1,361	1,216	648
Vermont	748	972	3/1,080	750
Massachusetts	2,554	3,442	3,160	2,133
Rhode Island	211	245	235	153
Connecticut	1,231	1,470	1,656	1,242
New York	14,591	3/18,700	3/17,291	12,255
New Jersey	2,460	2,709	3,318	2,050
Pennsylvania	6,604	6,270	7,626	6,279
Total North Atlantic	30,197	36,560	36,736	26,359
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	506	328	316	236
Maryland	1,357	1,265	1,127	1,134
Virginia	9,486	12,500	9,560	11,840
West Virginia	3,769	4,402	3,700	3,770
North Carolina	1,090	1,856	1,269	1,935
Total South Atlantic	16,305	20,451	16,052	18,915
Total Eastern States	46,502	57,011	52,788	45,274
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,517	3/ 3,534	3/ 4,400	3,604
Indiana	1,403	1,260	1,006	1,327
Illinois	3,194	2,930	3,995	2,604
Michigan	6,962	3/ 7,420	9,085	5,928
Wisconsin	936	1,297	1,207	1,336
Minnesota	169	65	342	182
Iowa	134	165	264	232
Missouri	1,205	1,140	1,440	1,020
Nebraska	74	52	86	81
Kansas	417	205	432	230
Total North Central	18,010	18,116	23,057	16,524
South Central:				
Kentucky	317	372	376	370
Tennessee	392	484	399	475
Arkansas	502	408	510	385
Total South Central	1,292	1,264	1,285	1,230
Total Central States	19,301	19,382	24,342	17,754
Western States:				
Montana	196	3/ 108	3/ 40	168
Idaho	1,673	1,360	3/1,610	1,806
Colorado	1,395	3/ 882	3/1,292	1,300
New Mexico	659	165	3/ 825	880
Utah	441	282	493	370
Washington	29,458	3/35,532	19,108	22,995
Oregon	2,766	3,018	2,330	2,800
California	7,989	6,748	7,832	8,400
Total Western States	42,576	48,095	33,530	38,719
Total 35 States	110,380	124,488	110,660	101,767

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1950 and 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1950-Maine, 56; N.H., 41; Vt., 19; Mass., 69; R.I., 7; Conn., 44; N.Y., 935; Va., 240; W.Va., 44; Ohio, 177; Ind., 25; Nebr., 3; Mont., 5; Wash., 376; Oreg., 115; 1951-Maine, 23; Vt., 43; Mass., 190; R.I., 16; Conn., 132; N.Y., 2,594; N.J., 232; Pa., 970; Del., 32; Md., 34; Va., 700; W.Va., 208; Ohio, 520; Ind., 161; Ill., 519; Mich., 1,635; Wis., 60; Minn., 34; Iowa, 13; Mo., 144; Nebr., 4; Kans., 35; Ky., 56; Tenn., 20; Ark., 26; Mont., 6; Idaho, 50; Colo., 155; N.Mex., 82; Utah, 49.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.) 1950-N.Y., 533; Ohio, 168; Mich., 300; Mont., 17; Colo., 36; Wash., 660; 1951-Vt., 21; N.Y., 441; Ohio, 132; Mont., 8; Idaho, 131; Colo., 84; N. Mex., 25.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	Thousand bushels			
N.H.	10	1	9	7
Mass.	54	15	87	53
R.I.	13	4	21	14
Conn.	127	96	148	137
N.Y.	1,247	1,023	1,312	1,280
N.J.	1,524	1,704	1,992	1,292
Pa.	2,051	2,194	2,352	2,308
Ohio	918	808	907	861
Ind.	507	278	72	480
Ill.	1,787	1,344	224	1,633
Mich.	3,861	4,800	605	3,741
Mo.	613	500	304	540
Kans.	77	117	130	125
Del.	261	90	148	110
Md.	499	389	476	459
Va.	1,458	707	1,771	2,024
W.Va.	531	531	581	590
N.C.	1,867	324	1,806	1,798
S.C.	3,226	360	4,980	3,864
Ga.	4,114	810	3,975	3,150
Fla.	65	14	24	16
Ky.	572	116	72	434
Tenn.	707	63	80	414
Ala.	1,036	220	256	612
Miss.	702	183	255	480
Ark.	2,027	1,650	1,044	1,539
La.	201	54	63	100
Okla.	438	302	413	274
Tex.	1,327	472	696	363
Idaho	284	41	350	410
Colo.	1,881	1,219	316	2,403
N.Mex.	167	32	270	300
Utah	646	112	800	712
Wash.	2,086	135	810	1,680
Oreg.	576	250	400	622
Calif., all	30,698	29,669	35,878	33,294
Clingstone 2/	19,506	19,668	24,544	22,210
Freestone	11,193	10,001	11,334	11,084
U.S.	376,186	50,627	63,627	68,119

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

PEARS

State	Production 1/				Indicated 1952
	Average	1950	1951		
	1941-50				
Thousand bushels					
Mass.	42	49	45	38	
Conn.	50	60	53	57	
N.Y.	679	520	486	454	
Pa.	277	210	200	205	
Ohio	243	177	200	188	
Ind.	136	81	100	99	
Ill.	308	161	204	152	
Mich.	721	736	966	1,073	
Mo.	194	135	132	126	
Kans.	84	74	78	64	
Va.	210	42	102	129	
W.Va.	72	42	59	70	
N.C.	202	73	154	155	
S.C.	92	34	64	40	
Ga.	314	158	241	221	
Fla.	145	78	75	104	
Ky.	128	35	56	92	
Tenn.	168	43	58	115	
Ala.	241	97	99	117	
Miss.	275	136	126	167	
Ark.	153	107	94	80	
La.	168	105	70	123	
Okla.	150	117	104	61	
Tex.	335	227	261	144	
Idaho	57	36	58	72	
Colo.	187	160	193	214	
Utah	156	35	198	279	
Wash., all	7,046	5,703	5,554	5,022	
Bartlett	5,231	3,950	3,970	3,654	
Other	1,815	1,753	1,584	1,368	
Oreg., all	4,929	5,713	4,997	5,391	
Bartlett	1,971	1,896	2,147	2,166	
Other	2,958	3,817	2,850	3,225	
Calif., all	12,468	14,168	15,001	14,668	
Bartlett	11,009	12,668	13,001	13,001	
Other	1,458	1,500	2,000	1,667	
U.S.	2/ 30,306	29,312	30,028	29,720	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
T o n s				
N.Y.	55,540	95,800	60,700	55,300
N.J.	1,820	1,700	1,300	1,100
Pa.	16,940	30,900	17,400	16,900
Ohio	13,500	19,100	15,600	14,400
Ind.	1,880	1,200	800	1,000
Ill.	2,880	2,600	2,000	2,000
Mich.	33,250	43,000	10,000	39,500
Iowa	2,660	2,500	2,200	2,200
Mo.	4,490	4,700	4,400	3,600
Kans.	1,860	1,400	1,300	1,100
Va.	1,495	1,100	1,100	1,100
W.Va.	1,140	1,000	900	900
N.C.	4,070	3,000	3,200	2,700
S.C.	1,190	1,400	1,500	1,300
Ga.	1,980	2,000	1,900	2,000
Ark.	9,480	10,800	10,800	8,400
Ariz.	1,070	1,300	2,500	3,100
Wash.	18,590	23,000	22,700	23,800
Oreg.	1,460	1,400	1,500	1,400
Calif., all	2,627,100	2,440,000	3,224,000	2,753,000
Wine varieties	565,100	512,000	651,000	531,000
Table varieties	542,100	596,000	768,000	654,000
Raisin varieties	1,519,900	1,332,000	1,805,000	1,568,000
Raisins 2/	256,000	156,000	241,000	----
Not dried	495,900	708,000	841,000	----
U. S.	3/ 2,807,710	2,687,900	3,385,800	2,934,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1950 and 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1950 - New York, 2,200; Pennsylvania, 1,200; 1951 - New York, 2,400.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/				Condition July 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average:	1949	1950	Indic.	Average:	1951	1952
	:1940-49:	:	:	: 1951	:1941-50:	:	:
ORANGES:	Thousand boxes				Percent		
California, all	48,196	41,860	45,210	38,300	79	76	79
Navels and Misc. 2/	18,273	15,630	14,610	12,900	78	70	74
Valencias	29,923	26,230	30,600	25,400	79	79	80
Florida, all	46,070	58,500	67,300	78,900	69	72	73
Early and Midseason 3/	25,050	33,600	36,800	43,900	70	72	73
Valencias	21,020	24,900	30,500	35,000	68	72	73
Texas, all	3,616	1,760	2,700	300	68	1	45
Early and Midseason 2/	2,260	1,120	1,800	200	4/59	1	45
Valencias	1,356	640	900	100	4/57	1	44
Arizona, all	905	985	1,400	730	72	59	68
Navels and Misc. 2/	466	585	650	350	4/67	59	67
Valencias	439	400	750	380	4/71	58	69
Louisiana 2/	308	360	300	50	73	10	30
5 States 5/	99,096	103,465	116,910	118,280	74	72	75
Total Early and Midseason 6/	46,358	51,295	54,160	57,400	---	---	---
Total Valencias	52,738	52,170	62,750	60,880	---	---	---
TANGERINES:							
Florida	3,890	5,000	4,800	4,500	58	70	66
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States 5/	102,986	108,465	121,710	122,780	---	---	---
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	27,280	24,200	33,200	36,000	61	68	66
Seedless	11,730	11,200	15,800	17,500	65	69	67
Other	15,550	13,000	17,400	18,500	59	66	66
Texas, all	17,387	6,400	7,500	200	58	1	23
Arizona, all	3,294	3,400	3,150	2,020	71	66	76
California, all	2,892	2,500	2,730	2,150	79	83	82
Desert Valleys	1,155	1,060	1,160	630	4/79	88	81
Other	1,737	1,440	1,570	1,520	4/80	80	82
4 States 5/	50,852	36,500	46,580	40,370	62	43	51

LEMONS:

California 5/ 12,993 11,360 13,450 12,800 76 78 72

LIMES:

Florida 5/ 184 260 280 260 70 72 70

July 1 forecast of 1952 crop

- Florida limes 300
- 1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.
- 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.
- 3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1949--710; 1950--1,100; 1951--1,600.
- 4/ Short-time average.
- 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 63 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 60 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.
- 6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average	1950	1951	Indicated
	1941-50			1952
Tons				
Fresh Basis				
APRICOTS:				
California	203,700	213,000	172,000	155,000
Washington	20,020	1,600	4,800	14,500
Utah	5,020	400	6,400	5,300
3 States	228,740	215,000	183,200	174,800
PLUMS:				
Michigan	5,060	7,100	4,800	7,700
California	79,000	2/ 77,000	97,000	56,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	21,580	10,000	22,000	24,000
Washington, all	22,910	13,600	13,600	14,700
Eastern Washington	16,890	12,600	10,600	11,700
Western Washington	6,020	1,000	3,000	3,000
Oregon, all	71,070	22,300	59,800	58,700
Eastern Oregon	15,410	3,100	5,800	13,800
Western Oregon	55,660	19,200	54,000	44,900
Dry Basis 3/				
California	183,700	149,000	177,000	137,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, California, 3,000; Prunes, Western Oregon, 2,600; California, 1,000 (dry basis). 2/ Includes 2,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50			1941-50		1952
Figs:						
Percent						
California						
Dried	83	84	80	2/ 32,390	2/ 30,000	---
Not dried				15,700	14,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	56	72	65	46,400	67,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	31,140	42,700	35,300
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	63,030	67,000	71,000
Oregon	---	---	---	6,740	9,100	8,200
2 States	---	---	---	69,770	76,100	79,200
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	6,080	6,100	9,900
Washington	---	---	---	941	1,020	1,340
2 States	---	---	---	7,021	7,120	11,240
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	55	52	65	3,445	6,500	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Filberts, Oregon, 250; Washington, 40. 2/ Dry basis.

CHERRIES								
Production 1/								
State	Sweet varieties				Sour varieties			
	Average:		Indicated:		Average:		Indicated:	
	1941-50:	1950	1951	1952	1941-50:	1950	1951	1952
Tons					Tons			
N.Y.	2,620	4,600	6,000	4,700	16,960	26,100	30,200	24,100
Pa.	1,260	1,500	1,600	1,600	6,050	8,400	12,000	9,200
Ohio	441	510	520	510	2,238	2,860	2,600	2,420
Mich.	4,360	8,300	6,800	9,100	48,650	98,000	84,700	79,500
Wis.	---	---	---	---	12,750	13,000	14,500	13,900
5 Eastern States	8,681	14,910	14,920	15,910	86,648	148,360	144,000	129,120
Mont.	579	320	40	1,750	317	230	30	320
Idaho	2,334	1,250	3,250	4,660	524	350	610	810
Colo.	466	230	380	980	3,204	1,600	3,200	1,580
Utah	3,254	440	4,000	4,400	2,150	800	3,200	2,900
Wash.	26,290	16,500	12,700	16,500	3,950	2,900	3,500	2,800
Oreg.	20,980	17,400	16,700	20,000	2,190	2,400	3,700	3,000
Calif.	29,650	31,000	19,800	36,100	---	---	---	---
7 Western States	83,753	67,140	56,870	84,390	12,335	8,280	14,240	11,410
12 States	92,434	82,050	71,790	100,300	98,983	156,640	158,240	140,530
1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.								

SUGAR BEETS									
Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
State	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	harvest:	1941-50	1951	cated	Average	1951	cated	
	1941-50:	1952			1952	1941-50			1952
	Thousand acres		Short tons			Thousand short tons			
Ohio	24	13	12	10.0	9.8	10.5	248	127	126
Mich.	78	53	49	8.8	11.4	10.5	704	605	514
Nebr.	56	55	58	12.6	12.4	12.0	704	683	696
Mont.	67	45	37	11.6	11.9	12.5	774	537	462
Idaho	68	66	59	15.7	18.6	17.0	1,082	1,227	1,003
Wyo.	33	31	34	11.9	14.1	13.5	395	438	459
Colo.	140	124	115	13.6	15.4	15.0	1,892	1,906	1,725
Utah	37	26	23	14.2	15.5	12.0	520	403	276
Calif. 1/	132	140	147	16.9	18.9	18.5	2,242	2,645	2,720
Other States	116	138	144	12.4	13.9	12.7	1,451	1,914	1,827
U.S.	751	691	678	13.2	15.2	14.5	10,013	10,485	9,808
1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).									

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED									
Acreage				Yield per acre			Production		
State	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	1951	harvest:	1941-50	1951	cated	Average:	1951	cated
	1941-50:	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952	1941-50:	1951	1952
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	280.2	279	293	18.8	17.3	21.0	5,247	4,828	6,153
Fla.	32.4	39.9	41.0	29.9	32.4	31.0	969	1,292	1,271
Total	312.6	318.9	334.0	19.9	19.2	22.2	6,216	6,120	7,424

CROP REPORT

as of
July 1, 1952UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			Average			Average		
	For			1951			1951		
	1941-50			1941-50			1941-50		
	1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:									
Maine	180	103	136	348	445	420	61,882	45,835	57,120
N.Y., L.I.	61	48	53	271	300	310	16,415	14,400	16,430
N.Y., Up St.	105	54	52	173	250	260	16,768	13,500	13,520
Pa.	128	69	65	168	235	220	19,990	16,215	14,300
3 Eastern	474	274	306	251.6	328.3	331.3	115,054	89,950	101,370
Mich.	142	60	58	126	180	175	16,958	10,800	10,150
Wis.	118	53	57	122	185	190	12,820	9,805	10,830
Minn.	154	70	69	121	170	160	17,209	11,900	11,040
N.Dak.	143	82	88	142	190	175	19,872	15,580	15,400
S.Dak.	27	11	11	94	150	150	2,467	1,650	1,650
5 Central	585	276	283	126.2	180.2	173.4	69,326	49,735	49,070
Nebr.	62	30	33	176	200	185	10,518	6,000	6,105
Mont.	15	10	11	158	215	205	2,337	2,150	2,255
Idaho	159	134	141	247.	280	280	39,312	37,520	39,480
Wyo.	11.8	6.5	7.6	180	185	200	2,035	1,202	1,520
Colo.	73	45	47	246	255	300	17,627	11,475	14,100
Utah	15.1	11.3	12.7	196	205	230	2,938	2,316	2,921
Nev.	2.4	1.4	1.6	214	260	220	504	364	352
Wash.	34	29	26	294	400	385	9,905	11,600	10,010
Oreg.	42	34	36	260	330	335	10,960	11,220	12,060
Calif. 1/	39	32	36	325	400	375	12,778	12,800	13,500
10 Western	455.2	333.2	351.9	241.6	290.1	290.7	108,914	96,647	102,303
TOTAL 18	1,514.4	883.2	940.9	201.2	267.6	268.6	293,294	236,332	252,743
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:									
N.H.	6.2	3.9	4.1	198	250	230	1,186	975	943
Vt.	9.2	4.1	4.1	163	180	205	1,405	738	840
Mass.	17.8	8.2	9.1	187	230	210	3,157	1,886	1,911
R.I.	5.9	4.0	4.6	223	265	270	1,293	1,060	1,242
Conn.	15.4	7.9	9.1	217	285	260	3,207	2,252	2,360
W.Va.	27	15	15	102	105	90	2,694	1,575	1,350
Ohio	55	25	25	156	230	210	7,656	5,750	5,250
Ind.	31	14	13	151	240	230	4,348	3,360	2,990
Ill.	19.6	7.5	7.0	91	110	100	1,721	825	700
Iowa	27	8	10	109	130	130	2,889	1,040	1,300
N.Mex.	3.0	1.2	1.0	101	120	110	277	144	110
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	217.5	98.8	102.0	147.5	198.4	186.3	29,834	19,605	19,002
29 LATE STATES	1,732.0	982.0	1,042.9	194.9	260.6	260.6	323,128	255,937	271,745
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:									
N.J.	57	28	25	209	267	181	11,462	7,476	4,525
Del.	3.3	3.5	4.9	103	200	173	330	700	848
Md.	15.4	8.2	7.4	120	150	118	1,762	1,230	873
Va.	63	37	36	139	186	141	8,352	6,882	5,076
Ky.	36	20	19	90	98	92	3,265	1,960	1,748
Mo.	28	13	13	111	112	70	3,022	1,456	910
Kans.	16.9	4.6	5.1	98	80	45	1,620	368	230
Ariz.	4.8	3.8	4.2	262	365	354	1,292	1,387	1,487
TOTAL 8	223.5	118.1	114.6	145.0	181.7	137.0	31,106	21,459	15,697
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	1,955.5	1,100.1	1,157.5	189.3	252.2	248.3	354,234	277,396	287,442

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)									
GROUP AND STATE	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Harvested	For	Average
	Average:	harvest:	1941-50:	1951	cated:	1941-50:	Average:	harvest:	1951
	1941-50:	1951	1952	1941-50:	1951	1952	1941-50:	1951	1952
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:									
N.C.	78	49	49	126	141	125	9,572	6,909	6,125
S.C.	22	13	14	107	149	145	2,295	1,937	2,030
Ga.	18	7	6	70	69	80	1,217	483	480
Fla.	29.1	24.5	30.7	155	258	251	4,398	6,321	7,706
Tenn.	36	19	18	86	81	86	3,005	1,539	1,548
Ala.	43	31	29	96	136	142	4,047	4,216	4,118
Miss.	22	9	8	69	58	61	1,531	522	488
Ark.	35	14	12	83	79	69	2,820	1,106	828
La.	34	12	10.5	60	62	66	2,035	744	693
Okla.	20.0	6.5	6.5	71	81	80	1,359	526	520
Texas	46	19	17	97	116	110	4,402	2,204	1,870
Calif. 1/	63	49	60	368	445	420	23,610	21,805	25,200
TOTAL 12 EARLY	445.6	253.0	260.7	141.4	191.0	198.0	60,291	48,312	51,606
TOTAL U.S.	2,401.0	1,353.1	1,418.2	180.4	240.7	239.1	414,525	325,708	339,048

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ Includes 1,093,000 bushels of commercial early potatoes not marketed.

SWEETPOTATOES									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Harvested	For	Average
	Average:	harvest:	1941-50:	1951	cated:	1941-50:	Average:	harvest:	1951
	1941-50:	1951	1952	1941-50:	1951	1952	1941-50:	1951	1952
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	16	14	14	142	165	160	2,256	2,310	2,240
Ind.	1.3	.6	.6	117	135	140	152	81	84
Ill.	2.7	1.2	1.1	92	110	85	240	132	94
Iowa	1.5	1.0	1.0	100	110	110	154	110	110
Mo.	6.2	2.5	2.0	100	110	65	598	275	130
Kans.	1.9	1.0	1.4	112	85	80	215	85	112
Del.	1.2	.7	.8	126	150	155	150	105	124
Md.	8.1	5.0	5.0	149	160	155	1,212	800	775
Va.	24	17	17	116	130	120	2,763	2,210	2,040
N.C.	65	40	42	106	94	100	6,850	3,760	4,200
S.C.	54	28	26	96	85	95	5,115	2,380	2,470
Ga.	76	25	28	77	65	75	5,781	1,625	2,100
Fla.	14.2	7.5	7.5	67	68	65	950	510	488
Ky.	13.4	5.5	4.8	86	84	88	1,141	462	422
Tenn.	30	11	13	98	90	90	2,944	990	1,170
Ala.	59	21	20	82	65	70	4,832	1,365	1,400
Miss.	53	22	24	91	60	75	4,836	1,320	1,800
Ark.	18	7	7	82	74	65	1,483	518	455
La.	102	64	80	92	100	100	9,453	6,400	8,000
Okla.	8	3	3.5	70	75	55	542	225	192
Tex.	57	21	29	85	65	75	4,855	1,365	2,175
Calif.	11	10	10	107	125	115	1,182	1,250	1,150
U.S.	625.0	308.0	337.7	93.0	91.8	94.0	57,703	28,278	31,731

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/				
State	Average	1950	1951	1952
and Division	1941-50			
Pounds				
Me.	19.9	20.7	22.5	22.1
N.H.	19.1	20.6	19.4	20.1
Vt.	20.8	21.0	21.7	22.8
Mass.	20.6	22.5	22.0	22.0
Conn.	19.7	20.6	22.4	21.0
N.Y.	23.8	25.0	25.8	25.4
N.J.	22.5	22.9	23.4	22.8
Pa.	21.4	22.9	23.3	22.3
N.Atl.	21.96	23.03	23.90	23.29
Ohio	19.9	21.2	22.3	22.1
Ind.	19.1	19.9	20.9	21.2
Ill.	19.2	20.6	23.0	20.9
Mich.	23.0	25.2	25.2	25.7
Wis.	23.9	24.9	26.1	26.3
E.N.Cent.	21.87	23.28	24.36	24.48
Minn.	21.5	23.8	23.7	24.8
Iowa	20.1	22.4	21.7	21.6
Mo.	14.9	16.6	17.7	14.7
N.Dak.	19.9	22.1	21.7	20.3
S.Dak.	17.3	19.0	19.7	18.3
Nebr.	18.5	19.5	20.1	19.2
Kans.	16.6	18.4	18.5	15.3
W.N.Cent.	18.60	20.61	20.63	19.37
Md.	18.2	18.8	18.8	18.4
Va.	15.4	17.2	17.1	15.2
W.Va.	15.5	16.3	17.5	14.9
M.C.	14.5	15.4	14.5	14.6
S.C.	12.1	12.6	13.7	12.4
Ga.	10.2	11.0	11.3	10.4
S.Atl.	14.31	15.22	15.51	13.98
Ky.	15.0	16.1	15.9	14.5
Tenn.	13.5	14.3	14.1	12.3
Ala.	10.3	10.8	10.8	10.5
Miss.	9.1	9.2	9.8	7.9
Ark.	10.8	11.3	11.3	9.6
Okla.	12.9	12.9	12.3	11.4
Tex.	10.2	10.6	9.6	9.6
S.Cent.	11.59	12.02	11.85	10.89
Mont.	20.3	21.7	21.2	21.8
Idaho	22.5	23.5	23.5	23.4
Wyo.	20.3	21.0	21.6	22.1
Colo.	19.2	20.7	20.8	20.0
Utah	21.0	22.7	22.5	24.8
Wash.	23.5	24.9	24.1	22.3
Oreg.	22.0	23.3	23.2	22.4
Calif.	21.9	22.4	23.8	23.4
West.	21.45	22.61	22.82	22.46
U.S.	18.39	19.71	20.07	19.34

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:	Eggs per	Total eggs produced					
and	hand during June	100 layers	During June	Jan.-June incl.				
Division	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Thousands	Number	Thousands	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Me.	2,678	2,930	1,782	1,788	48	52	301	325
N.H.	1,893	1,872	1,605	1,665	30	31	206	218
Vt.	680	730	1,800	1,788	12	13	84	89
Mass.	4,459	3,918	1,728	1,728	77	68	492	463
R.I.	480	454	1,746	1,755	8	8	53	54
Conn.	2,668	2,762	1,692	1,692	45	47	296	313
N.Y.	9,993	10,702	1,695	1,716	169	184	1,132	1,234
N.J.	11,060	11,252	1,680	1,662	186	187	1,192	1,261
Pa.	15,413	17,466	1,698	1,632	262	285	1,793	1,971
N. Atl.	49,324	52,086	1,697	1,680	837	875	5,549	5,928
Ohio	13,132	13,211	1,752	1,704	230	225	1,476	1,532
Ind.	12,346	12,988	1,743	1,680	215	218	1,449	1,557
Ill.	15,540	15,626	1,698	1,659	264	259	1,706	1,788
Mich.	8,048	7,578	1,716	1,686	138	128	899	899
Wis.	11,063	10,549	1,746	1,692	193	178	1,246	1,226
E.N. Cent.	60,129	59,952	1,730	1,681	1,040	1,008	6,776	7,002
Minn.	17,736	17,974	1,776	1,728	315	311	2,110	2,190
Iowa	22,836	22,570	1,761	1,740	402	393	2,678	2,796
Mo.	14,554	13,212	1,728	1,617	251	214	1,634	1,568
N. Dak.	3,099	3,227	1,752	1,698	54	55	307	353
S. Dak.	6,242	6,668	1,752	1,743	109	116	713	765
Nebr.	9,050	9,028	1,728	1,659	156	150	1,044	1,064
Kans.	10,090	9,944	1,698	1,620	171	161	1,154	1,155
W.N. Cent.	83,607	82,623	1,744	1,694	1,458	1,400	2,640	2,891
Del.	780	748	1,554	1,635	12	12	79	81
Md.	2,895	2,816	1,677	1,554	49	44	305	303
Va.	5,907	5,980	1,584	1,539	94	92	663	667
W. Va.	2,898	2,578	1,716	1,659	50	43	300	279
N.C.	7,383	8,010	1,464	1,458	108	117	695	791
S.C.	3,169	2,922	1,437	1,398	46	41	272	277
Ga.	5,067	5,239	1,413	1,362	72	71	469	489
Fla.	1,888	2,076	1,506	1,452	28	30	206	216
S. Atl.	29,987	30,369	1,531	1,482	459	450	2,989	3,103
Ky.	6,100	6,235	1,602	1,560	98	97	710	731
Tenn.	6,235	6,070	1,446	1,368	90	83	601	606
Ala.	4,799	4,850	1,422	1,380	68	67	430	443
Miss.	4,395	4,574	1,317	1,254	58	57	377	381
Ark.	4,920	4,658	1,464	1,401	72	65	450	430
La.	2,772	2,878	1,275	1,305	35	38	222	236
Okla.	6,428	6,326	1,590	1,521	102	96	701	696
Tex.	15,972	17,117	1,548	1,536	247	263	1,615	1,752
S. Cent.	51,621	52,708	1,492	1,453	770	766	5,106	5,275
Mont.	1,258	1,327	1,680	1,644	21	22	132	143
Idaho	1,202	1,212	1,764	1,776	21	22	151	149
Wyo.	559	541	1,734	1,698	10	9	61	59
Colo.	2,034	2,138	1,686	1,698	34	36	225	243
N. Mex.	678	637	1,560	1,527	11	10	71	69
Ariz.	497	436	1,455	1,458	7	6	49	46
Utah	2,188	2,140	1,743	1,734	38	37	250	245
Nev.	144	146	1,680	1,710	2	2	15	15
Wash.	3,048	3,443	1,689	1,668	51	57	379	421
Oreg.	2,324	2,488	1,698	1,761	39	44	287	313
Calif.	15,405	16,390	1,701	1,758	262	288	1,700	1,870
West	29,337	30,898	1,691	1,725	496	533	3,320	3,573
U.S.	304,005	308,636	1,664	1,630	5,060	5,032	32,380	34,772

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